INSURANCE
Indian Companies expect full support from the people.
11

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE
Much more can be done in 1931 and our companies will do better.
12

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIX NO. 218– BOMBAY WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 16, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

"India Wants To Be Partner In Commonwealth & Not In Empire"

INDIAN ASPIRATIONS AND THE LEAGUE

Favourable To Being Treated As A Dominion

IRISH ADVICE

Briand Throws More Light On British Assurances

MADRAS, Sept. 14.

A Geneva cable to the "Hindu" says that taking advantage of the League Assembly meeting, Sir A. Patro, and Sir B. Mitter interviewed M. Briand, and Lord Cecil regarding the Indian situation.

Mr. Briand sympathised with the Indian aspirations and advised strong internal organisation to obtain imperial status. France agreed, that India's original inclusion in the Convenant was on the British assurance of equal status with the Dominions and wished her immediate success.

Lord Cecil opined the necessity of the abolition of the control by the India Office prior to League's direct contact with India.

The Irish Delegation urged continuing strong national movement.

The general impression in League circles is favourable to India.

FEDERAL STRUCTURE COMMITTEE.

Gandhiji's Participation Welcomed.

SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE".

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Gandhiji at the outset in his speech at the Federal Structure Sub-Committee to-day said that he had come to London absolutely in spirit of co-operation and to strive his utmost to find points of agreement. He could only say to those responsible for the management of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee and the Conference that they had only to give a sign and he would have no hesitation in withdrawing. He knew that there were fundamental differences of opinion between the Government and the Congress and possibly there were vital differences between his colleagues and himself.

AGENT OF THE CONGRESS.

"I am but a poor humble agent acting on behalf of Indian National Congress and it may be well to remind yourselves of what the Congress stands for and what it is."

Gandhiji went on to give the history of the National Congress, urging its claim to represent all Indian interests and all classes. He recalled with great pleasure that it was conceived in the English brain of A. O. Hume and nursed by two great Parsees. The Congress had always stood and still stood for removal of the cuurse of "untouchability" and it had endeavoured to serve the Princes of India by refraining from interference in their domestic and internal affairs. The Congress had succeeded more often than failed, though he had to admit that at times it had failed.

CONGRESS AND THE MASSES.

Describing the present day activities Mahatma Gandhi said that even the Indian members of the Committee would be astonished to find the Congress, through its All India Spinners' Association, finding work for nearly 50,000 women in 2,000 villages possibly 50 per cent of them Mussalman and thousands "untouchables."

PUNDIT MALAVIYA'S SPEECH.

Pundit Malaviya, who immediately followed Mahatma Gandhi at the Federal Structure Sub-Committee, endorsed the viewpoint sketched out by Mahatmaji. Pundit Malaviya referred to the hopes raised by the Round Table Conference notably by the invitation to the Congress to participate in it, that the British had made up their minds to admit India to equal partnership.

NOTHING SHORT OF EQUAL PARTNERSHIP.

He said that nothing short of it would satisfy India's demand. Malaviyaji emphasised that the settlement of this question would facilitate discussion of the difficulties and assured that everything possible would be done to remove misgivings of the friends of India.

WITHDRAW BRITISH TROOPS.

Dealing briefly with details Malaviyaji emphasised the necessity of reducing the cost of India's administration and, while envisaging the retention of British officers in the Indian army, suggested the withdrawal of British troops in the interests of economy.

Malaviyaji declared that the importance of maintaining India's credit was fully realised and everything would be done to strengthen it. Finally he urged

(Continued on Page 5.)

MAHATMA ADDRESSES BRITISH PEOPLE AND MINISTERS

Premier's Statement Falls Short Of Congress Demand.

CONGRESS CLAIM TO REPRESENT NATION

GANDHIJI AS AN HUMBLE AGENT OF THE CONGRESS

"Hold India By Silken Cord of Love"

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Mahatma Gandhi, who was sitting on the left of Lord Sankey, was the first speaker. He spoke seated, in slow sentences. The speech was not prepared but he periodically referred to notes.

DIDN'T WANT TO EMBARASS GOVT

Gandhiji said that he did not wish at any stage to embarass the Government or his colleagues at the Conference and if at any time he considered that he was unable to be of useful service to the Conference, he would not hesitate to withdraw.

AIM OF CONGRESS

Mahatma Gandhi then sketched the aims of the Indian National Congress, on which all classes and religions were represented. From the very beginning the Congress had taken up the cause of the so-called "untouchables."

Mahatma Gandhi read the mandate of the Karachi Congress and declared that the goal of absolute independence stated in it remained intact. He would revise the view if they could convince him that the claim was inimical to the interests of the dumb millions.

PREMIER'S SPEECH FELL SHORT OF CONGRESS DEMAND

He had carefully read the Premier's statement on the British policy and had found that it fell far short of the Congress claims. The Congress was not intent upon complete independence in order to parade before the universe that they had severed all connection with the British people.

The Mandate Contemplated partnership as between two absolute peoples While he no longer called himself British subject and would rather he called a rebel, he still aspired tobe a citizen, not in the Empire but in the Commonwealth or partnership.

SILKEN CORD OF LOVE

Gandhiji said that he did not minimise Britain's ability to hold India in subjection under sword. He reflected, as he was nearing England, that he should, if possible, convince the British Ministers that India was a valuable partner, to be held by silken cord of love.

Mahatma Gandhi then dwelt on united force and possibilities of Britain and India, latter of two Nations absorbing the whole of the splendid Zoroastrian stock—in numbers almost a sub-continent but in philanthropy and enterprise almost unsurpassed. He was positive that the British people did not want to settle upon India a single burden she should not legitimately bear. On the other hand, Gandhiji emphasised that the Congress would never think of repudiating a single claim or burden it should justly discharge.

Gandhi spoke for 45 minutes.

HIS "MOST INESTIMABLE SERVICE TO INDIA FOR OVER A DECADE".

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.

In welcoming the Federation, Mr. Zafrulla Khan in the Federal Structure Committee, to-day, said: "Gandhiji represents the largest and the best organised, political association in India. Though I differ from him, I am unable to deny his claim, or belittle the most inestimable services rendered by him for over a decade to the country and his community, and now the circle of the Conference is complete by his presence.

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy felt with Gandhiji's presence the conference must succeed as the strongest popular party enabled to assert its views.

Gandhiji Awaiting Govt. Move.

MEETING BRITISH POLITICIANS SHORTLY

SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE"

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The feet that waded the miry fields of Dandi, treaded the red-carpetted stairs of the historic Palace.

Gandhiji in a masterly speech presented the Congress Demand as embodied in the Karachi Resolution, urging "Purna Swaraj." The tone was not that of an ultimatum, but stated in clear terms, that there could be no whittling down of the fundamentals. He also pointed out he would withdraw if his presence was found useless.

Gandhiji tracing the history of the Congress explained, there could be no greater representative political body than the Congress to speak on behalf of the Nation.

Pandit Malaviya endorsed Mahatma Gandhi's speech.

Sir S. Hoare and Lord Reading claimed Party independence.

It is understood that Gandhiji will now await the Government move. He is meeting the British politicians. He met Sir S. Hoare this morning. He is hoping to arrange a meeting with Mr. Churchill.

Gandhiji Speaks As An Agent Of Congress.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Mahatma Gandhi rose early in the morning, and had his prayers. The congregation consisted of Indian and English friends. Shrimati Miraben repeated the favourite hymns **"Raghupati Raghav Rajaram, Patit-Pawan Sita Ram."** Prayers over, he strolled for an hour.

Immediately after, he granted interviews to two Danish women, one an artist and the other a writer, and then retired to his "cell" to prepare his notes for attending the Federal Structure Committee.

Gandhiji saw Sir S. Hoare for for 15 minutes at India Office prior to driving to St. James Palace.

Gandhiji remained seated while addressing his 'ex-tempore' speech which lasted for over 45 minutes in a quiet determined voice, speaking very slowly at the outset he declared he was there, not to embarrass the Government, but had come absolutely in a spirit of co-operation to find a solution for the points of agreement. The moment he felt unable to assist the Conference, he would voluntarily leave it at the first hint in order to avoid embarrassment to the whole Conference.

Mahatmaji then gave the early history of the Congress, how it is representative of all sections, castes, communities and interests thus justifying in every sense its claim to be called "National." He paid tributes to Messrs. Hume, Pherozeshah Mehta and Dadabhoy for their early nursing. He referred to Sjt. Badruddin Tyabji's services. As an humble agent of the Congress, he desired to tell the British public what its and what stood for. As a non-communal biggest political party it was presided over by Muslims and Parsis along with Hindus. It had no distinction of class or creed or sex since 1920 and took large steps for removal of untouchability. He believed too that as Hindu-Muslim unity was indispensable for attainment of Swaraj likewise the removal of ontouchability.

A WORD TO PRINCES.

Turning to the Princes delegates Mahatmaji added, "In all humility I venture to submit even upto now the Congress has endeavoured to watch the interest of the Princes by non-interfering in their domestic affairs. The Congress in essence represented paramountly the dum semi-starved millions scattered over 700,000 villages, no matter whether in British India or Indian states and therefore if any clash occurred with any interest it would sacrifice any interest for the sake of the dumb millions."

Mahatmaji described Spinners' Association organisations wherein were nearly 50,000 women in 2,000 villages including 50 per cent Muslim women. He hoped the Congress mandate would not bar the delegates as its claim was wholly enable. He would submit the Congress demand in the gentlest possible but firmest manner. If it was proved that the claim was inimical he would revise it as he was open to conviction.

He then read the Karachi resolution and continuing his speech Gandhiji said the Premier's declaration of Government policy fell much short of Congress demand. However he felt adjustments possible consistent with fundamentals mentioned in the mandate demonstrably in the interest of India by accepting sacred Delhi settlement the Congress is committed to Federation including the principle of responsibility in the Centre.

Warming himself up Mahatmaji said: "I demand complete independence which does not mean that we want arrogantly to parade in the world, we have severed British connection. We don't want merely a political Constitution which could give all politically but nothing in reality for the millions of half-starved souls."

There was a time, he prided, himself as a British subject. Now he ceased to be so by becoming a rebel.

"I aspired and still aspire to be a citizen not in the Empire but in the Commonwealth, a partnership, if God willing, an indissoluble partnership though not superimposed by one nation upon another." He wanted it not only for the good of India and Britain but the whole world

ADDRESS TO BRITISH MINISTERS.

Addressing to British Ministers Mahatma Gandhi added, "copartnership will assist you in Balancing your budget for all time in the interest of both nations. About repudiation of debts Mahamatji declared that the Congress was not guilty of dishonouring legitimate debts. It was no crime in saying scrutiny, demanded not only the interest of India but of both. They would pay every farthing of the legitimate claim with their blood if need be.

In the conclusion added he loved to go away from the beautiful British Isles with a conviction that there was to be an honourable equal partnership. It would be his fervent prayer for all days not a dream and the consumation may be reached soon Throughout the speech Gandhiji was listened to with rapt attention by British Ministers making copious notes.

Malaviyaji associated entirely with Gandhiji's speech doing so described the last struggle which meant new India must have partnership.

Sir S. Hoare declared that the previous speakers had raised many contentious points. However he preferred the defer offering counter-points. Lord Reading said he heard the two speeches with deep interest.

Gandhiji Carrying On Secret Negotiations With The Premier

MAHOMED SHAFI'S GRIEVANCE.

Earlier.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Tense anxiety is prevailing in political circles about Gandhiji's speech which he will deliver to-morrow (Tuesday). It is repeatedly questioned: "Will Gandhiji deliver the ultimatum to-morrow?"

As is now freely stated the Gandhi-Sankey talk has proved inconclusive. Both have stated their respective case, and each feels that he has impressed the other.

SIR M. SHAFI'S GRIEVANCE.

Sir M. Shafi interviewed Mr. MacDonald. It is understood he has protested against the Premier's carrying on secret negotiations with Gandhiji.

MAHATMAJI, THE DRIVING FORCE.

To-day's feature of the Federal Structure Committee proceedings is that all are agreed that Mahatmaji is the only driving force who could settle the problem of Indian unrest. Muslims also admit that he alone can settle the communal problem.

NAGPUR KNIGHT SPEAKS.

Sir M. Dadabhoy, the Government apologist, tried ineffectively to take objection to the irrefutable position which Mr. Iyengar took on the Gandhi-Irwin Pact as the basis. Mr. Rangaswami's insistence on making the safeguards in India's interest provoked Sir M. Dadabhoy, who asserted that India's interests were England's interest.

Later, the Marquess of Lothian and Mr. Gavin Jones congratulated Sir M. Dadabhoy and Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan on their firm stand when they met him at the India Office tea-party.

Gandhiji, Pundit Malaviya and the Chief of Sangli are speaking to-morrow when the composition of the Federal Legislature will be taken up for discussion.

It should be noted that the Secretary of State is taking no action in the matter of the Press Bill. He supinely says the matter lies in the Assembly's hands! Gandhiji is amazed at the provisions of the Bill.

When Gandhiji Visits Lancashire.

WILL ENJOY QUAKER HOSPITALITY

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Welcoming the Viceroy's speech as encouraging in not making dangerous experiments with the untried methods, the "Financial Times," says:—

"At a time when the eyes of all India are fixed on the London Conference, it is not satisfactory to observe that certain quarters persist in doing everything to impair the confidence which is needed."

Arrangements are made for the stay of Gandhiji in Ribble Valley village near Clitheroe belonging to the Quakers with the object that he will be able to get peace and rest when he visits Lancashire.

Gandhiji Sees India Office Chief.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Before proceeding to St. James Palace, Reuter understands, Gandhiji had conversation with Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India, at India Office.

UNREST AMONGST BRITISH MARINES

Sequel To "Cut" In Pay

SHIPS OF ATLANTIC FLEET RECALLED TO HARBOUR

LONDON, Sept. 15.

A statement issued by the Admiralty this evening declares:—

The Senior Officer of the Atlantic Fleet has reported that the promulgation of reduced rates of naval pay has led to unrest among a proportion of the lower ratings.

In consequence of this, he has deemed it desirable to suspend the programme of exercises of the Fleet and recall the ships to harbour while investigations are being made into the representations of the hardship occasioned by certain of the "cuts" in the pay, in order that these may be reported for consideration of the Board of Admiralty."—Reuter.

ECONOMY BILL PASSES SECOND READING

Rejection Motion Lost

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The House of Commons, by 310 votes to 253 defeated the Opposition motion for the rejection of the Government's Economy Bill which passed the second reading.—Reuter.

"ELDERS" MEET

Aden To Be Part Of Bombay Presidency No More

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

There was a thin attendance when the September session of the Council of State commenced this morning. Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Ayyar, Messrs. Denning, Littlehales, Miles Irving and Rai Bahadur Lala Chiman Lal were sworn in.

During question hour Sir Charles Watson informed Mr. Mehta that Aden would cease to be a part of Bombay Presidency, and would be formed into a Chief Commissionership under the direct control of the Government of India.

The President, Sir Henry Moncrief Smith made a feeling reference to the Maharaja of Mahmudabad on whose death the Council adopted a condolence resolution.

The House next accepted the motions of Sir Joseph Bhore and Mr. Littlehales for the election of two non-official members to the Standing Committee to advise on subjects other than roads and broadcasting, dealt with in the Department of Industries and Labour and one member to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Ayyar.

The President next announced that Governor-General had nominated Messrs. Henry, Brown, Ramsarandas, Sardar Uberoi, Mr. Khaparde on the panel of Chairman for the Council.

The President himself nominated Mr. Natesan, Sardar Chitranjit Singh, Dewan Bahadur Narayanaswamy Chetty, Ali Baksh, Moho. Hussain and Mr. Hafeez to form the committee on petitions.

Sir Joseph Bhore regretted that owing to course of business in the Assembly he was not in a position to announce Government business for the week. He expected to do so next Monday.

Before the Council adjourned till to-morrow Sir Henry Moncrife Smith on behalf of the Council warmly congratulated Mr. Emerson on his receiving title on the King's birthday.—A. P.

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One Anna

For Each Additional Word.

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—A MEDICAL GRADUATE, part-time service, salary Rs. 60. Please apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Jubilee Mills, Ahmedabad.
A 3613

WANTED—STUDENTS, Seeking Employment. For particulars send Two Annas Stamps to HIND EQUITABLE, 76, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
A R5856

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for State Hospital. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age, caste, experience and salary expected to —DEWAN, Wankaner State.
A 3591

LONG EXPERIENCED SALESMAN for Toilet Preparations. Apply giving particulars of experience, copies of testimonials and minimum salary expected, to Post Box. 731, Bombay.
A R5857

WANTED—LADY L. C. P. & S., or Hospital Assistant. Full time service. Salary Rs. 75—5—125. Free furnished quarters. Please apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Jubilee Mills, Ahmedabad.
A 3620

WANTED—ORGANISERS on Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 including T. A. to organise agencies for sale of tea loose or packed of Ratanjhora Tea Co., Ltd. Apply with one anna stamp to:—JARDINE & CO., 172, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
A I

WELL ESTABLISHED INSURANCE COMPANY desires appointing CANVASSERS and AGENTS for Motor Insurance Business, who could give guaranteed business. Please write Box No. 1150, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 3575

WANTED—DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS for Poona, Goa, Kanara and Hyderabad (Deccan) for People's Insurance Co., Ltd. Terms salary, commission or both. Apply stating the minimum business that can be guaranteed to CHAINANI & CO., Bombay View, Gowalia Tank, Bombay.
A R5853

WANTED FOR OVERSEAS—Senior Shorthand Typists, Assistant Head Clerks, (graduates knowing typing), Loco Stores Clerks, Goods and Coaching Clerks, Architectural and Mechanical Draughtsmen, Carriage and Wagon Foremen, and Spring-smiths. And for Bombay, Accountants (experience of Marine Insurance), managing clerks, senior shorthand typists, and General & Indent Clerks, knowing Gujarati and typing. Apply in person with original certificates to P. DUBASH & CO., Recruiting Contractors, Sultan Munzil, Chira Bazaar, Girgaon Road, Bombay.
A R5821

POST—SUPERINTENDENT of Gardens 2, Salary—Rs. 500/- according to qualifications. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, Security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with Photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before 1st September, 1931, to the Home Minister in HIS HIGHNESS' GOVERNMENT, ALWAR.
A 3439

Situations Wanted

WANTED—A LADY MEDICAL GRADUATE for Mill Hospital. Salary Rs. 175—10—225. Free furnished quarters. Please apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER. Calico Mills, Ahmedabad.
A 3619

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY An experieced and qualified LADY DOCTOR on Rs. 100/- per mensum with free lodging for the Zenana Tibbia College. Knowledge in Urdu and Hindi preferred. Apply sharp upto 25th September to:—HAKIM HAJI MOHAMMAD ZAFAR KHAN, Honorary Principal, A. & U. Tibbi College, Delhi.
A 3602

Profession

WONDERFUL SPIRITUALIST—Consult Mahmoud Bey, Egyptian Spiritualist now at Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate, Room No. 28. For five rupees he will read and give written answers for three questions on your paper, while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P R 5830

Loans

WANTED—PARTNER for firm of Managing Agents of a life office, who can invest Rs. 15,000/ to 20,000/ profit guaranteed. Write Box No. 1156 "Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
L R5347

Houses & Flats To Let

CROWN CINEMA TO LET—In very central populous locality, a specially built Cinema Theatre most suitable for Indian Films. Lavishly equipped. On lease from 12th November. For rent and further particulars apply:—SIRDAR SULEMAN CASSUM MITHA, 27, Kolsa Moholla, Pydhonie.
C R5854

TO LET—On Khar-Road, 14th Road, plot No. 400, ground floor of one storeyed building TO LET immediately. Very airy and commodious. Accommodation one big hall with dining-room combined, two bed-rooms, two bath-rooms kitchen, privy with flush-system, very sanitary and clean; facing westerly, with a nice compound all round. For rent, inquire on 1st floor.
C 300

Trade Announcement.

ADVICE TO THE PUBLIC—Nagpur Coupon-holder earns four Bonuses in ten days. Others earn three to six and more. The wise and prudent discern a good proposition at sight. Do you? Then buy Bonanza Cash Certificates and earn prompt cash daily.
T R5858

TEA SEASON JUST COMMENCED—WANTED SPECIAL CANVASSING AGENTS on a salary of Rs. 100/ plus T. A. and handsome commission, for sale of Pure Nilgiri teas, packed in tins, packets and loose. Only experienced hands need apply. THE ANGLO-BURMA TEA COMPANY. Mettupalaiyam. (Nilgiris).
T R5851

Educational

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opposite Thakkar Brothers, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W3

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Civil-Engineering Courses through correspondence, ALL-INDIA ENGINEERING COLLEGE. (Government Registered). Sukkur Sind.
E R 5704

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WORLD'S BEST ISTAMBOLI HAIR DYE wonderful and most efficacious. Blackens, softens within 5 minutes without staining skin or turning brown. As 12 Postage extra. SODAGAR PHARMACY, Pydhonni, Bombay.
M R5842

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UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDY IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The attention of qualified candidates is drawn to the University Notifications, recently published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" inviting applications for the following University Foreign Scholarships to be awarded by the Syndicate during the current academical year:—

The Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Technical Scholarship. (Three)
The Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Bai Khanoobai Noormahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Scolarships. (Three).
The Eduljee Dinshaw Foreign Technical Scholarship. (One).

2. The Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Scholarships are of the annual value of Rs. 2,000 each, tenable for a period of three years in England for the study of branch of technical education, and open to all Hindu Graduates of the University of Bombay irrespective of standing.

3. The Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Bai Khanoobai Scholarships are of the annual value of Rs. 3,600 each, tenable for a period of three years and are awarded for higher studies in Europe, America, Japan or other foreign countries for Medicine, Philology, Ancient History, Arabic, Architecture, Town Planning and Technological and Industrial subjects, as well as the Superior Services. The competition for these scholarships is open to Muslim Graduates of the University of Bombay of not more than seven years' standing who are 'bona fide' natives of the Bombay Presidency. The amounts paid to these Scholars are in the form of an advance repayable with or without interest, as the Syndicate may in each case determine, out of the salary or income of the Scholars after the completion of their studies.

4. The Eduljee Dinshaw Scholarship is of the value of Rs. 4,800 per annum, tenable for a period of three years for the study of any branch of technical education in a foreign country and is open for competition by Parsi candidates who have passed the M.Sc., M.Ag., or M.E. examination of any Indian University and who are Graduates of not more than ten years' standing from the date of their first passing a Degree Examination.

5. Students intending to appear at Degree Examinations to be held during the second half of the current academical year are not qualified to offer themselves as candidates for the above Scholarships.

6. The Registrar will be glad to supply any qualified candidate on application, written or oral, with a copy of the Notification appertaining to the Scholarship for which he is eligible, a form of application and a copy of the rules regulating the award and tenure of the scholarship.

By Order.
S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 9th September, 1931.
3593

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of an Administrative Officer for the District School Board of the District Local Board, Nasik, a Local Authority, before the end of September, 1931.

The post is permanent and the scale is Rs. 250—20—550. The appointment will remain subject to the approval of Government as laid down in section 9 and Rule 4-A (2) of the Primary Education Act 1923.

The applicant must be at least a graduate of a recognised University and must have sufficient experience of teaching and inspecting duties.

The applicant should give in his application full details of his age, caste, educational qualifications previous experience of service and should send testimonials, if any.

N. G. VINCHURKAR.
President, District Local Board, Nasik.
Nasik, 12-9-1931.
3610

Public Notices

THE BELAPUR COMPANY LIMITED.
MOLASSES.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of Molasses produced at the Company's Factory between November, 1931, and May, 1932. Full particulars may be obtained from the MANAGERS at Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
3554

Auction Sales.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF A NECKLACE OF 3 DIAMONDS.

On THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of September 1931 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at their Rooms next to Apollo Street Post Office, Fort, Bombay, by order of Haji Moosa Haji Aboobaker and on account and at the risk of Mr. L. H. Hewitt.

1 Necklace of 3 Diamonds.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT LADY JAMSETJI ROAD, UPPER MAHIM, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY, KNOWN AS VAZAWADI OR LOTONWADI.

Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Mariambai daughter of Abdul Karim Janmahomed the Mortgagor and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 17th day of April 1930 made between Mariambai daughter of Abdul Karim Janmahomed of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, sell by public auction the undermentioned immoveable property on Thursday the 17th September 1931 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcal of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure, forming part of an Oart called or known as Vazawadi or Lotonwadi situate, lying and being at Lady Jamsetji Road in Upper Mahim outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 308 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 317, New No. 4031, Old Survey No nil, New Survey No. 2/20 and Cadastral Survey No. 914 of Mahim Division together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 4974 (3), 4974 (4) and Street Nos. 302 (B) and 302 (C) and bounded on the East and South by land belonging to the Bombay Municipality, on the West by a passage and on the North by a passage leading to Lady Jamsetji Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamarao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at 98, Esplanade Road (1, Ash Lane), Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Sorabjee Cowasjee And Co.

AUCTIONEERS,
123, Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY at Kambekar Street on Thursday, the 24th September, 1931, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the premises of the property by order of the Court Receiver, High Court, Bombay, appointed as guardian of the property of the minors Cassum Tarmahomed and Aishabai daughter of Tar Mahomed Haji Aboo in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Order dated 12th September, 1930.

PARTICULARS:—Fazandari land admeasuring about 80 square yards according to the earlier title deeds but actually admeasuring about 134 square yards with the dwelling house standing thereon bearing Collector of Land Revenue New survey No. 2934 (part of) and Cadastral Survey No. 1368 of Mandvi Division, Municipal B. Ward No. 2595 and Street Nos. 205—207 and situate at Kambekar Street without the Fort of Bombay.

Printed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of the undersigned or of Messrs. Thakordas Daru Hemany & Co., Esplanade Road Fort, Attorneys for the Court Receiver.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
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With BERT WHEELER and ROBT WOOLSEY
Also
SIR HARRY LAUDER'S Songs.

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with
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6-15 and 9-30 p.m.
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SOCIAL AND HISTORICAL URDU PLAYS
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H.C. SUIT NO. 172 OF 1929.
Imperial Bank of India vs. Gulamhussein Essaji.

Under instructions from Sir S. B. Billimoria, Kt., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 20th September, 1931, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises, the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece of land subject to all the Rules and Regulations relating to the tenure of land in the Cantonment of Poona, together with chawls, messuages, tenements, outhouses, stables and compound situate in the Cantonment of Poona, bearing No. 827, Goota Street in the Register of Houses of the Poona Cantonment Committee and bounded on or towards the East by Taboot Street; on or towards the West by Goota Street; on or towards the South by House No. 828 and Public Lane and on or towards the North by Boottee Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, at Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES OF ALL-WOOL SUN CLOTH.

By order of Messrs. A. & S. Henry & Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. Abdul Aziz Suleman & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 18th September, 1931, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms, at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

2 Cases each containing 8 pieces of all-Wool Sun Cloth, 52" x 29|32 yards.

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	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,65,000

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Shankarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
S. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
Raja Ratna Bhailal Rajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works, Ltd., Baroda.
Seth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills, Ltd., Ahmedabad.
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Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
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General Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

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Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

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From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
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Hakone ,,	10500	...	@ 5 Oct.
x Kaga ,,	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
* Yamagata Maru	3807	3 Oct.	15 Oct.
Yasukuni Maru	12000	.....	@ 18 ,,
* Tokiwa Maru	6972	16 Oct.	31 ,,
Suwa Maru	10700	...	3 Nov.

*Do not carry passengers.
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FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

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THE DISASTROUS RATIO AND ITS AFTERMATH

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Times of India" on Saturday last gave Sir George Schuster's views on the Ratio question under the pompous heading "Champion of 1sd. ratio snubbed in the Assembly". On reading carefully the communication of the special correspondent of the "Times of India". I fail to see what the snub was. All I could make out was that the Finance Member had expressed his usual Rackaeyed views on the rupee exchange ratio. The only conclusion that an impartial reader can come to, after reading Sir George Schuster's views on the subject was that of a helpless mess.

Sir, it is I think waste of time to argue the case against the higher rupee exchange ratio. All I wish to point out is some of the follies of the Finance Department of the Government of India ever since Sir George Schuster took over its charge from his predecessor, Sir Basil Blackett. It is a well known fact that Sir Basil Blackett thrust the 1.6d. ratio on the country against the wishes of the best financiers, capitalists and commercial classes and by what means—well we know. Men like Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas, the late Mr. Phirozshaw Merwanji Dalal and the late Mr. B. F. Madon had fought for over 4 years against it. But their appeals and arguments had alas fallon on deaf ears. Then followed Sir George Schuster who from the day of his arrival in India was warned against the evil consequences of the higher ratio. But the successor of Sir Basil Blackett was as stubborn as Sir Basil Blackett himself. He refused to lower the ratio to 1-4d. and to bring India in a line with the rest of the great commercial and industry countries of the world.

Sir, what have been financial consequences to India of the imposition of 1-6d. ratio following directly the failure of the 2s. ratio? It would be difficult to describe them briefly but they are written in large across the financial and commercial history of modern India. Alas, the tragic consequences of the higher ratio predicted by Sir Dadiba Merwanji Dalal in his minority report of 1919 and Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas in his minority report of 1926 have come out as only too true. India to-day is poor in material resources, poor in finance, poor in commerce, poor in industry and in trade. Poor in every sense of the word and this is reflected in her politics. No sane person can, of course, ascribe all her misfortunes to the 2s. and 1-6d. ratio, but Sir, would it be false to say that a good many of them are due to the persistence and futile attempts of the Finance Ministers of India to maintain exchange at the higher ratio? To-day when commodity prices have gone down even beyond the dreams of the advocates of the lower exchange ratio, to-day when silver is at 12 to 13d. an oz, to-day when the price of every commodity except gold is tottering, is it justifiable to maintain exchange at 1-6d? Has Sir George Schuster been able to buy in the present financial year a single pound of exchange in the market openly for his "Home Charges" and how much has he been able to remit "Home" during the last two or three years by actual purchases and what sacrifices has he not given or rather made the country give to keep the ratio from going under the lower gold point? To mention but a few crores of deflation, 85 crores of Treasury Bills, high Imperial Bank rates year in and year out and the decline of India's credit to-day from 4 1/2 p.c. in 1926 to over about 7 p.c. In 1926 3 1/2 p.c. Government paper was quoted at about Rs. 78, to-day under Rs. 56 the 4 p.c. 1960/70 loan was issued at that time at Rs. 88 is quoted at under Rs. 66 and all the 6 p.c. Government of India issues of recent years in India and England stand at substantial discount. The last 6 p.c. India's Sterling Issue of 1933-34 is quited at £ 97 yielding 7.12 including redemption in three years and the 4 p.c. 4 1/2 p.c. issues of recent years stand higher than 6 1/2 per yield basis "including redemption" and the 5 p.c. and the 6 p.c. short debted bonds stand on fully 6 1/2 p.c. basis "including redemption" and with the danger of Income-tax going up higher next year still. Thanks to the reckless expenditure of the Government. Will Sir George Schuster succeed in his conversion scheme of 4 years Treasury Bonds even at 6 1/2 p.c. when the three and six months Treasury Bills continue throughout to yield 6 1/2 to 6 3/4 p.c. in the immediate future. Do Sir George Schuster and his friends expect that the investor in India is to buy again the new Government Loan when for the last 5 or 6 years investors have been burning their fingers through purchases of Government loans? Are Banks and Insurance Companies to go on writing off their depreciations in securities in their balance sheets year after year?

And inspite of all these sacrifices exchange is still weak. Such is the tragedy of Sir George Schuster's management of India's finances. The great financier is said to have resented the gibs of Sir Cawasji Jehangir in connection with the "sound policy of finance". Was it necessary for him to do so? Is it necessary for him to talk of the instability of India's exchange during the past 150 years and its wonderful stability to-day? As Sir George Schuster must himself know that India exchange has moved away from moorings and has been off 1-4d. three of four times during the last 30 years or so. It is this 1-4d. ratio that Indians wanted in 1920 and in 1927 and wants again in 1931. It is no use talking of stability and fixity and India's good name—high credit in the world when the Government of India no doubt through the ill advice of its dictators in London imposed twice during the last 12 years false ratio on the country. It is of little avail for the Finance Member to talk of the misfortunes of Australia and the drop of 30 p.c. in its exchange. The exchange of France, Belgium and Italy have been much lower than 30 p.c. compared to the pre-war level of their exchange and yet these countries have been amongst the most prosperous during recent years.

Sir, I do not wish to dwell at length on the financial consequences to India of the policy of Sir George Schuster and his immediate predecessor. The misfortunes of the financial and political dealings of Imperial Britain in India are only too well-known and are to be made known again to the world at large by Mahatma Gandhi and other true sons of India in London.

All I can say to the successor of Sir George Schuster whoever he be an Indian or a Foreigner and to whom according to his last Budget speech he hopes to hand over "A sound business". May heaven, help you.—Yours, etc.

"A BUSINESSMAN."

NEPTUNE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

Chairman's Survey Of Its Growth

The following are extracts from the speech of the Chairman, the Neptune Assurance Company. on the occasion of the first annual general meeting of the shareholders held on Friday last, at the Registered Office of the Company, 78, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay:

I am not an insurance expert myself, but from the contact that I had had with your company, I am in a position to say that the need for the development of such industrial assurance was long-felt. As you are all quite aware, insurance is a national asset in any country. Compared with other countries we have made very little progress in this direction. People in this country have very little savings. and therefore, the need for such industrial assurance is all the same greater. There were some companies working on the dividing principle. They seemed to have achieved a remarkable success. It was, therefore, decided to work on a similar basis with some changes here and there.

During the period under review, 16024 proposals resulted iuto policies (7648 in A class and 8376 in B class); while those under A class have their ages ranging from 14 to 55, persons under B class are decidedly below 45 years of age. As a general principle of Industrial assurance, there is no medical examination but the claims are inadmissible during first six months of the issue of policy. I may here remind you that the Managing Agency system adopted elsewhere is not followed in this company and besides the Managing Director refused to accept any remuneration for the first six months. He is paid from November only a nominal allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem. Your Directors too have not accepted any remuneration for their attendance on the Board's meeting which was held on more than twenty occasions.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

I shall now quote some figures at length for the purpose of illustrating the economical management of the company. The claims that were admitted upto April were 5 The total deaths recorded in the months of May, June and July were 7. Thus there was a favourable mortality throughout. On the revenue side, the management have been able to save nearly 15 per cent. of the admission fees which result few of the other companies have been able to achieve. For, many of the higher insurance companies are incurring more than 120 per cent. i.e., 20 per cent. being spent in excess for the expenses of the management. In your case even the actuary has sanctioned the whole of the admission fees for the expenses. Nearly 64 per cent. of the death call money received has been taken to the reserve fund. The actuary has advised an appropriation of 10 to 40 per cent. to the reserve fund. Thus, there is in your case an absolute excess of 24 per cent. The whole problem is to build up a sound Reserve Fund on acturial principles in order to ensure payment of the benefit guaranteed at death or survival The position is thus, so far, more than satisfactory. I may, here, add the remarks of Mr. G. S. Marathey, the well-known actuary, that the Director's action is not recommending any dividend at this stage and the self-sacrificing attitude of the Managing Director in not accepting any remuneration for the six months is highly commendable. He also congratulates your Direstors on their refusal to accept any remuneration for attendance at Board's meeting. I have endeavoured so far to explain to you the soundness of the concern and I think, I cannot do better than by a reference to the Government Blue Book. The figures of expenses of higher insurance companies given therein will undoubtedly reveal that the ratio of expenses to renewal premiums is in 22 (out of 33) companies, more than 20 per cent. In some cases it is over 50 per cent. besides the 90 per cent. of the first year's premiums. Taking into consideration the enormous labour involved in such industrial assurance your figures can, I believe, stand the test of comparison with any economical management in its very first year.

A PLEA FOR ACCEPTING AMENDED SCHEME.

Continuing the speaker said: I may invite the co-operation of all persons who have the interests of the industrial assurance at heart. In Mr. Marathey's opinion the amended scheme is more beneficial to the policy-holders. He has suggested that the existing members should be converted to the amended scheme. The members are therefore requested to agree to such conversion as it is in their own interest. On the advise of Mr. Marathey your management also proposes to introduce some more Industrial Tables, Endowment. Whole Life and Rupee policy. They will I hope leave it to the option of the public to join any one of these Tables. In view of the exhausting treatment of the whole problem the conclusion that forces itself upon me is that the efforts of the Vigilance Committee should now be directed into more constructive channels. In view of the fact that some of the companies have followed their instructions set out in the report issued by them it is not too much to expect that the committee will do well to revise the decision before long and raise the boycott. In case it persists in its attitude I am afraid it will lead to a disastrous collapse of many of these small and growing concerns. The results that will follow such a disaster are obvious enough. The entire confidence of the public in insurance will, in my opinion, be rudely shaken and will receive a great set-back from which it will take many years to recover. It is high time that I should have addressed these frank words to the Vigilance Committee and all responsible persons concerned.

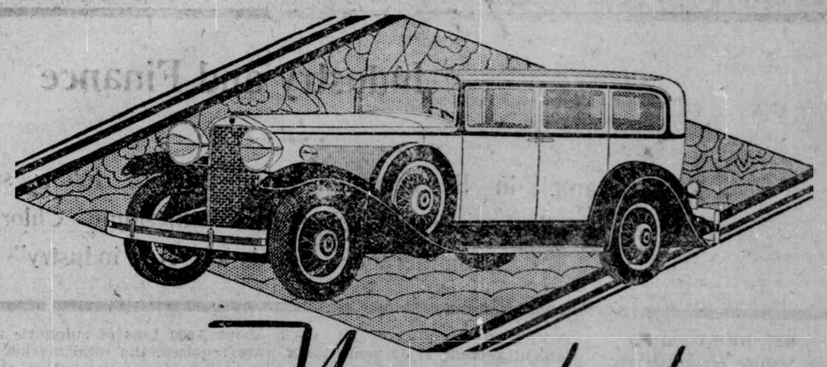
A MISPRINT

—:o:—

Answer The Question Competition

Question No. 12 in set No. 5 should read as follows:—

How is your money appropriated by something you dread and cannot avoid and by some whom you dread and can avoid?



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Today's buyer of a New Century Six is in luck! He gets a car value unequalled in all Hupmobile history. A staunch, roomy, smooth-riding automobile; powerful, speedy—with the added luxury of Free-Wheeling, a feature possessed by few cars. Yet prices are lower!

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Reserve and Emergency Fund Exceeds	Reserve	Rs. 16,000

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Industry and Finance

Royal Example in Retrenchment—Will Viceroy follow suit?—Increase in Automatic Looms—Protection for Magnesium Chloride—Official indifference towards a "Key industry"

(BY "KRISTODAS")

The terrible economic crisis in the United Kingdom has called forth a great response from many people. Party leaders have joined, forgetting their Party differences and setting at rest, for a time, their economic and political principles. His Majesty the King-Emperor has also responded by a voluntary cut of £50,000 from his Civil List. This example may well be followed in this country where upto now retrenchment is mainly confined to proposals for reduction in the menial or clerical staff or in their salaries, leaving unaffected the men at the top. If at this juncture His Excellency the Viceroy, their Excellencies the Governors of all the 11 Provinces, the Executive Councillors and Ministers make a gesture following in the footsteps of the King-Emperor and have a voluntary cut from their salaries it will not only be an impetus to the other officials but will also be an assurance to the public about the genuine and 'bona fide' spirit of the retrenchment. Thus, for instance, if H.E. the Viceroy begins with a cut of, say, Rs. 5,000 per month and H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and their Excellencies the Governors of the different Provinces with a cut of Rs. 2,000 each, it will come to mean about Rs. 4 lakhs per annum. The problem again of the Covenanted Servants will be solved, for one will like to stick to his rights and agreement when all the people, big or small, are going to submit to a voluntary cut. More than everything, however, it is a cut in the Army expenditure which is required as that alone will make it possible for the Government of India to get out of morass into which they have entered.

COTTON LOOMS IN THE WORLD.

The International Cotton Committee had a census recently of cotton looms in different countries in the world. The figures are very interesting as showing what is the strength of cotton looms in different European and Asiatic countries. The country to come first in the number of its looms is Great Britain with its 600,000 looms. It must be remembered, however, that out of this number only 10,000 are automatic looms, the rest being ordinary. As against this the United States of America shows the number as 316,000 out of which 240,000 are automatic and only 60,000 are ordinary. India has got 179,000 looms out of which only 1,700 are automatic It is interesting to note that the total number of looms existing in the United States in the year 1927 and 1919 was 715,000 and 682,000 respectively, showing how the number has greatly decreased in recent times. Japan did not furnish any figures to the enquiry from the International Cotton Committee, but her figures are published by the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association. It is estimated that there are 109,000 narrow looms and about 82,000 looms by firms outside the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association. The Loom Census gives also the figures regarding the stoppage of looms. Thus Great Britain had 245,000 looms stopped, while the U. S. A. had also got 52,000 looms stopped. India having 20,000 looms stopped. Several European countries, like Czechoslovakia, have also got a good number of looms stopped owing to the present depression. The Census also gives the average hours of work per week in different countries. Thus Great Britain working hours per week are at present 27.41 against normal working hours of 48.66 and the percentage of normal full time actually worked is 56.0. This is the lowest figure for any country, the only other country with a lower percentage being Latvia. The other European countries and America show still a much higher percentage of normal full time actually worked.

MAGNEISUM CHLORIDE INDUSTRY.

After months of weary waiting reports of the Tariff Board regarding the magnesium chloride industry and chemical industry are published by Government. This was the second enquiry of the Board with regard to magnesium chloride, the first enquiry being held in the latter half of the year 19.4. In the case of the previous enquiry it was found that the first two conditions of the Fiscal Commission were fulfilled, but with regard to the third condition it was held that the Industry would never be in a position to withstand foreign competition unaided and did not therefore, qualify for protection. Consequently the Board found it unable to submit any recommendation in favour of the industry. The Government of India also accepted this opinion and rejected the application for protection. It was made to look in 1924 as if the Indian industry faced by severe competition from Germany would rapidly succumb. The revenue duty of 15 per cent 'ad valorem," however, kept it up and the output increased from 1,300 tons in 1922 to 2,700 tons in 1927, and it was found possible to dispose of practically the whole of the output in Bombay and Ahmedabad markets. The industry was again faced with a crisis in 1927 when the removal of the duty on all mill stores, including magnesium chloride, exposed it to a ruthless competition from outside. This necessitated a fresh enquiry. The Tariff Board was convinced that the price of magnesium chloride in other countries was higher than in India and that the price reductions of imported magnesium chloride might be traced directly to the competition of the local industry. It is therefore felt that if the Indian industry is allowed to succumb to foreign competition prices will be raised considerably above the present level and the burden on the consumer will be greater than if a moderate protective duty is now imposed. The Tariff Board therefore found that

> "the magnesium chloride industry substantially satisfied the conditions for protection laid down by the Fiscal Commission and that it is as much in the interests of the consumer as it is of the manufacturer that the industry should be reasonably protected."

The protective duty recommended by the Board is 15 per cent. 'ad valorem which was removed in September 1927 and will now be re-imposed as a protective duty. Government have accepted this recommendation, which will be embodied in the form a Bill.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

The enquiry relating to magnesium chloride was but a subsidiary part of the main enquiry regarding heavy chemicals referred to the tariff Board. The report is ready for the last two years and has been published only recently, as obviously some hitch or other occurred in the shape of opposition probably from powerful interests in England. Anyhow the report is now published and the Member for Commerce is pushing forward a Bill in the Assembly embodying the main proposals of the tariff Board. As at the time of writing this I have not got the actual Bill before me, I cannot say which are the proposals adopted and which are not. The heavy chemicals more or less depend upon sulphuric acid and as it is very expensive, if not risky, to ship sulphuric acid from to India, manufacture in this country has always received a natural protection by virtue of the heavy freight. The total market in India may be estimated at about 17,000 tons for the various salts. These salts would require about 7,000 tons of sulphuric acid. Besides this in the production of the different acids about 5,000 tons of sulphuric acid are required, the total market being, therefore, estimated at about 12,000 tons. The Board recognises that the chemical industry is a "key industry", its products being used in most other industries like textile, leather, paper, glass and porcelain and rubber industries and in the making of artificial silk, paints and varnishes, soaps and candles, and purification of mineral and vegetable oils. It will be thus found how in pigeon-holing this report for so long a time Government acted against the interests of not only one industry but so many other industries. The tariff Board even goes further and says that the products of the chemical industry are indispensable for purposes of national defence, the industry being of the supreme importance in times of war. The Tariff Board emphatically observes that if the chemical industry now in its initial stage in India were allowed to disappear there would be little incentive for many years to come to make the necesary investigation and that to refuse the claim to protection of an industry because of the existence of difficulties which in the end may prove transitory may do irreparable damage to the future of industrial interests of the country. The main proposals of the Tariff Board are that the revenue duties which are in force at present should be turned into protective duties, except in some cases where the specific duties proposed will work out at 44 and 34 per cent ad-valorem. There are detailed proposals with regard to all the different heavy chemicals. With regard to the period for which protection will be necessary the Board is not in a position to lay down any definite time limit, as they well point out that the market requires developing and in view of the present depression condition of the textile industry it is impossible to foresee the rate at which it will expand and also that it is possible to forecast the course of foreign competition. They, therefore, recommand that no definite period of the protection should be set up at present but that a fresh enquiry be held after 7 years. In connection with the chemical industry the Board holds that two classes of artificial fertilisers namely, ammonium sulphate and Superphosphates play an important part in Indian agriculture and that it is advisable therefore to foster the manufacture of these fertilisers in the country. No assistance is called for under present circumstances in respect of ammonium sulphate but having regard to the fact that ammonium sulphate is already produced in India on a considerable scale the Board recommends that the price at which it is sold in India should be substantially reduced. The present price in the country is considerably above the level in England though the purchasing power of the Indian royt is much below that of the English farmer. The manufacture of superphosphates is a suitable industry, in the opinion of the Board, for the grant of protection and for this purpose a bounty is recommended. The bounty should be payable on the first ten thousand tons of superphosphates produced in a year by any individual factory whose annual output is not less than 2,000 tons, the rate of bounty being fixed at 12 annas per unit of soluble phosphoric anhydride.

Government have not accepted this proposal of the Tariff Board. With regard to Sulphuric Acid, which is the main constituent of acids and the chief factor in the chemical industry. The Board found that the economic unit was a plant producing 4,000 tons per annum. Even big factories like Dharamsey Morarji Chemical Works and Eastern Chemical Workes are able to produce 1,000 tons per annum and are notable thus to satisfy the standard laid down by the Tariff Board. A perfect economic unit will be able to produce Sulphuric Acid at a cost of Rs. 75 per ton but the present factories are not able to produce below Rs. 105 per ton. The Board emphasised that the industry must be reorganised but left open the question as to how protection was to be given. Obviously this can be in the form of a bounty till such time as the factories are so reorganised as to produce 4,000 tons per annum when they will not stand in need of any protection whatsoever.

THE RATIO BUNGLE

Will Lead To Moratorium

Mr. H.R. Scott, retired Exchange Broker, writes:—

I read that Mr. C.S. Ranga Iyer has tabled the following resolution, i.e., that—

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council that immediate steps be taken to review the Indian Exchange position since the slump in world-prices and the agricultural depression in the country have magnified the mal-adjustment under the artificial 18d. ratio between the internal and external values of the currency."

The wording of this resolution shows a complete misapprehension of the nature of our exchange problem and will, therefore, probably do little towards a solution of it.

I quite agree that the question of sterling exchange, as a dominating factor, should be reviewed since the steps taken during the past few years to support the rat at 1s. 6d. per rupee, are not conducive to India's welfare and material progress.

These steps are the contraction of rupee currency by the destruction of Government revenue collections and the acceptance of bids for rupee short term Treasury Bills at abnormally high rates of interest relatively to those obtainable elsewhere on the same class of security, viz:, State revenues from taxation.

The avowed object of maintaintaining the ratio at 13-1|3 rupees to the £ sterling, is to reduce so far as possible, the burden of India's indebtedness in terms of gold. So far as India is a creditor country in terms of wares imported and exported, such a rate might be naturally supported without hardship but when world prices fall, the burden is unduly increased by the extra volume of exports needed to meet the debt, or alternatively by a corresponding shrinkage in imports including gold.

These are the necessary adjustments under the gold standard mechanism, but the artificial ratio fixed by our Government on the recommendation of the Royal Commission of 1926, has imposed upon our Currency Authority the obligation to sell its gold reserves for rupee currency then destroyed at Rs. 2-3 per tola fine in lots of 1,065 tolas or sterling exchange drafts on London at 1-5 49|64ths minimum in lots of not less than Rs. 22,365, also the obligation to acquire fine gold at the Bombay Mint at the same price in new currency in lots of 40 tolas less a small charge for assay.

The practical efficiency of the system has been disturbed by the return to hoarded rupee coin into circulation also for conversion into new paper currency, also recently by the influx of gold hoards into the Mint for the same purpose, also by the efforts of our Finance Minister to give the rupee a scarcity price in terms of all commodities including gold and to attract foreign money through the exchange market as alluded to above.

It is not quite correct to say that there has been any maladjustment or that the necessary adjustment has been magnified by 18d. rate of exchange which is in fact only 17-3|4d. meantime, but it is, of course, true that had the ratio been fixed at 15 rupees to the £ sterling, rupee prices to-day would be higher and, therefore, beneficial to primary producers, but on the other hand, their supplies would have cost them more rupees and taxation would be proportionately higher in order to meet the larger burden of foreign debt.

The internal and the external value of all currencies in terms of wares always tend to coincide either by alterations of prices or of exchange allowing for any interference caused by import or export duties.

To drop the ratio by 2d. to the rupee of Rs. 13 to the Pound sterling would dislocate all markets and contracts. The prospect of such a drastic change would lead to wild speculation and disturbance of business, so that it was wise of our Government to declare that no such step could be considered and that they intend by support the ratio at all costs, but the question then remains as to their ability to do so in face of the general stagnation in foreign and internal trade caused by such a policy of deflation. Remittances to London can only be effected by means of Indian traders' credit balances there, so that when these fail to provide the necessary funds in sterling, our Government are helpless to meet their obligations except by the export of their gold reserves or by further borrowing in London.

Both these channels are strained to-day and may be exhausted if world prices remain at their present level. They have chosen the alternative of paying high interest for local short term loans constantly renewed at possibly even higher rates.

Such a temporary alleviation of primary producers might be secured at too high a price assuming, of course, that they have no reserves to help them along. I suppose Mr. Ranga Iyer is satisfied on this point.

The natural economic adjustment is either a fall in the sterling price of the rupee or a fall in the rupee price of sterling due to any depreciation of the latter in the exchange markets of the world.

This second alternative seems possible from the pressure of circumstances in Europe in spite of heroic efforts to prevent it by heavy borrowing from France and America who may thus be dragged into the collapse of Bank credit operations.

As regards Indian exchange, I addressed the Indian Institute of Bankers in June last suggesting that the rate might be safely left to the discretion of the Imperial Bank by leaving the control of gold prices and terms at the Bombay Mint in the hands of the Central Board of Governors who understand the problem better than the Currency Office.

I also pointed out that this Bank had not contracted credited in order to support the ratio and that it might well withdraw its large cash credits and loans to traders amounting to some Rs. 40 crores and then avail itself of the privilege of re-discounting all approved bills of exchange with the Currency Office for new notes provided that office would reduce its rate to say 4 per cent. per annum as revenue to the State and extend the system beyond its legal limitation of 12 crores as at present. The usance of 90 days' sight and the imposition of bill stamps should also be withdrawn because a restraint of trade.

I do not venture to dilate upon the blessings and the vast implications of such a practical and rational reform of our banking methods and our currency regulations.

The uncertainty of being able to sell gold to the Mint at any fixed price in new rupee notes and the uncertainty of securing gold against current money then destroyed, would result in the appearance of useless hoards of gold coin, bars and jewels for sale in the open market in Bombay and Madras also the uncertainty as to the rupee price of India's gold reserves would compel the exchange banks to sell their drafts on London to the highest bidder or the lowest rate if they needed rupees for the purpose of lending them to the Indian Treasury. Their present selling quotations are based upon their standing option of exporting gold or the purchase or Reverse Council drafts at a rate which will show them a small margin of profit.

The supply of export mills is now so small that they cannot rely upon this form of cover to enable them to replace their funds in London.

The psychological effect of withdrawing these statutory obligations will be to leave the rupee-price of gold and the rupee cost of gold from the reserves practically unchanged since the influx at the Mint will tend to balance the efflux from the Currency chest but the sure and certain hope of finding the local bank ready and willing to discount all sound trade bills at some low and steady rate will prove an enormous stimulant to trade without risk of inflation of prices because every such bargain and its financial counter-part will reflect products and wares offering for resale to consumers and every act of consumption as paid for will tend to reduce the volume of circulating currency because used by merchants to redeem their debts as soon as possible.

It is probable if not certain that our Government will not adopt any such currency reform without sanction from the authorities in London although the principle of emergency currency already on the statute book has never been questioned, but since the British Government itself is now in serious financial straits, it is possible that their members may be more amenable to any practical suggestions especially from their debtors who may soon find themselves hard pressed to meet their sterling obligations in London.

Unless the position be eased in some such way as I suggest or unless a partial moratorium be allowed to all debtors, the consequences may appear in serious political disturbance both in India and England.

I am sending a copy of this letter to the three leading Chambers of Commerce in India for information.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

"CERCLE LITTERAIRE.—Mr. P. J. Bahadurji, B.A., will lecture on "The Poetry of the Comtesse de Noailles," to-day (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. in the hall of the Cercle, 15, Ropewalk Street, Fort."

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL, BOMBAY:—The training classes for all new volunteers enrolled, will begin from to-day (Wednesday). All those who want to undergo the training should present themselves at the Congress House daily at 6-30 a.m.

"LAW OF CYCLES":—This is the subject of a free public lecture followed by questions and answers to be delivered this evening at 6 o'clock in the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, 51, Esplanade Road.

DRAMA IN AID OF BENGAL FLOOD RELIEF:—Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Mandali will stage the drama "Satteche Gulam," to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. in the Royal Opera House.

YOUTH CONFERENCE MESSAGE:—The public meeting regarding the Kathiawar Youth Conference will be held on Friday evening in the Blavatsky Lodge, when Dr. Hariprasad will speak on "The Message of the Forthcoming Youth Conference."

FEDERAL STRUCTURE COMMITTEE

(Continued from page 11).

that the question of minorities should not be allowed to hinder the success of the Committee's work.

PRINCES AND FEDERATION.

The Chief of Sangli dealt with the conditions on which the States agreed to enter the Federation. He reminded the Committee that the rulers' rights must be safeguarded. Their sovereignty could not be modified except through their consent. The Chief of Sangli said that the States did not wish to interfere with the Provinces or allow interference in their own affairs. He, therefore, advocated the reduction of the number of central subjects to the fewest possible.

LORD READING'S SPEECH.

Lord Reading who followed Sir Samuel Hoare, also signified that he did not intend to deal with the points which had been raised during the debate as they would come up later. He welcomed the fact that the Committee had been able to hear Mahatma Gandhi's and Pundit Malaviya's views.

The general debate then ended.

The Federal Structure Sub-Committee having concluded general discussion, began to-day the consideration of the question of direct or indirect election to the Federal Legislature.—Reuter.

MAHATMA'S PARTICIPATION WELCOMED

—:o:—

Nagpur Knight On Financial Interests.

Special To The Chronicle."

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Only two speeches were made in the afternoon session of the Federal Structure Sub-committee. Mr. Zafrullah Khan and Sir M. Dadabhoy both welcomed Mahatma Gandhi's participation, as it was likely to facilitate solution. The former emphasised his reservations on communal questions declaring that the constitution would not work unless the Minorities enjoyed a sense of security.

Sir Dadabhoy dealing with finance emphasised that Indian and British financial interests were identical. India needed British capital for her own advancement He referring to the statement of Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar that India would pay her "just dues" deprecated the ambiguity which the words implied, and declared that nobody in India would countenance the suggestion of repudiation.

After adjournment most of the delegates attended a reception given by Sir Samuel and Lady Hoare at the India Office. Gandhiji returned direct to Kingsley Hall.

R. T. C ILLUSTRATIONS IN BRITISH PAPERS.

Public interest in the Round Table Conference is further evidenced by pictures of the opening scenes in newspapers, particularly of the Federal Structure Committee, with Lord Sankey in the Chair and Sir S. Hoare and Lord Peel on his right, and Mahatma Gandhi and Pt. Malaviya on his left.

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HOW TO CELEBRATE MAHATMA'S BIRTHDAY

Concentrate On Buying Khadi

WANTED 1500 PERSONS TO BUY KHADDAR WORTH RS. 1000 EACH.

Sirdar Vallabhbhai's Appeal.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Congress, has issued the following appeal:—

On the 2nd of October the whole country will be celebrating Mahatma Gandhi's 63rd birthday. The forthcoming celebrations will have a special significance. Last year the nation celebrated his birthday, while he was a prisoner of war. On the present occasion he will be absent in a distant land as an ambassador of peace. It behoves us, that we should celebrate it in a manner which befits the occasion.

There can be no more appropriate way of celebrating the coming birthday, than by its consecration to the cause which is so near Gandhiji's heart—the cause of the poverty-stricken millions of his countrymen. Swaraj has no meaning for him, and should have none for us, if the mitigation of the hunger of those who till the land and feed us all is not to be the main and special objective of his birthday celebrations

STARVATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

It will probably be a surprise to many, that while the nation's demand last year had so outstripped the supply of Khadi as to necessitate strict rationing in its use, heavy stocks have accumulated this year in all parts of the country largely on account of the unprecedented economic depression. The increased demand made us engage thousands of new spinners and weavers, whom we thus enabled to supplement their scanty earnings to make both ends meet. But with all the valuable money of the A.I.S.A. now locked up in Khadi stocks, nothing but a return to unemployment and semi-starvation faces these unfortunate people. I have no doubt, that if Mahatma Gandhi had been here in our midst, he would have used every ounce of his energy to secure a rapid disposal of the stocks. That he is away on a sacred mission of the nation, in response to its insistent call, makes the responsibility of those of us who are here all the greater.

SELL KHADI.

I, therefore, desire that the week commencing from the 2nd October—his birthday according to the Western calendar—to the 8th October—his birthday according to the Vikram Era—should be observed as the "Gandhi Week." These seven days must be devoted to intensive canvassing in every nook and corner of India—in every town, large and small—to achieve the rapid clearance of all the Khadi stocks available in the neighbouring "Bhandars." Whatever might otherwise have been the usual programme for such a week, I appeal to all Congress Committees and Congressmen to devote their almost undivided attention to the programme of Khadi sales. I want every single Congress worker to do his bit on each day of the week, and carry, by practical action, the message of Khadi to all those he can reach.

WANTED 1,500 PERSONS.

I understand from Syt. Jamnalal Bajaj, the President of the A.I.S.A., that a sum of about Rs. 15 lakhs has been locked up in stocks of Khadi, and almost an equal amount in cotton, yarn, and other equipment of production centres. The A.I.S.A., therefore, finds its production activities considerably hampered for want of liquid capital. We must, therefore, hit upon a plan of releasing all the capital locked up in the Khadi stocks, and this can be promptly done, if we get from this vast country only 1,500 persons with regard for Mahatma Gandhi and his cause, each of whom is prepared either to purchase or undertake to sell Khadi worth Rs. 1,000. For the occasion and the cause of which I have been speaking, this is not at all a difficult programme. No one need look upon Khadi as a political symbol. It has its deep economic significance, in so far as spinning is the only subsidiary occupation for the poor agricultural masses. I, therefore, expect, that even those who, in politics, may differ from the Congress,—be they industrial magnates, princes, zamindars, nay even Government officers and servants,—will do their part in the disposal of the Khadi stocks. I appeal to all,—particularly to Congress workers,—to co-operate with me in securing these 1,500 persons who would purchase Khadi worth Rs. 1,000, or pledge themselves to sell Khadi of that amount on their own responsibility. The A.I.S.A. has agreed to arrange to give delivery of parcels of Khadi of that value to purchasers at their places through various branches scattered all over the country. The work should commence at once, that is, from to-day. The workers must begin to canvass briskly for these orders. All orders should be immediately registered with the office of the A.I.S.A. at Ahmedabad with the full amount paid in advance. Let not the smaller purchasers think that they are left out of this scheme. They should combine among themselves, so as to make up an order for Rs. 1,000 which should then be registered in the name of one of them. The A.I.S.A. has undertaken to deliver parcels of Khadi to the purchasers as far as possible during the "Gandhi Week." I wish to see a rush of these orders at the above office before many days have passed. While our leader labours for the country at the other end, let us do our bit at this.

VALLABHBHAI J. PATEL,
President,
Indian National Congress.

Ahmedabad,
14th Sept. 1931.

A BEAUTIFUL OFFERING

In a special message to the "Chronicle" Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj says:—

"I heartily welcome the proposal by several public bodies to present Mahatma Gandhi on his ensuing birthday anniversary with uniform and well-twisted yarn, especially spun for the purpose. I do not conceive of a better expression of our homage to the great leader and would simply cherish the idea if it is made the main, if not the sole, item of an all-India programme for the occasion. If it materialises into success, which there is no reason to doubt, it will not only produce a substantial contribution for the benefit of our masses,—a beautiful, because voluntary, offering to our national deity, the Daridranarayan,—but will also give impetus to organisation in the spirit of service and sacrifice so essential for national equipment in the days to come, whether of peace or of war.

A SYMBOLIC ACTION.

The proposal of Congress Committee to present home-spun yarn to Mahatmaji on the occasion of his 62nd birthday cannot but be appreciated even though the recipient may not be in India at that time. The action I take, it is symbolical. I would wish to interpret it as meaning that the Congress Committees which send such a present are organising, either themselves or with their moneys, progressive centres of spinning and weaving in the rural areas within their jurisdiction. To the extent the Congress workers carry out this programme to that extent shall they have penetrated the villages and helped the masses to understand and work for their own freedom."

JAIRAMDAS DOULATRAM.

BUY KHADI

"The decision of several Congress Committees to present Mahatmaji large quanties of hand-spun yarn on the occasion of his forthcoming 62nd birthday, is a welcome move in the right direction. No other way of appreciating his services to the country can be found out. No other present on such an occasion as this will please Mahatmaji so much. Khadi propaganda is an object nearest and dearest to his heart. The gospel of Khadi he has been preaching day in and day out. But it must be remembered that Khadi is not a fad of his. Since the inception of the Khadi Movement by Mahatmaji, he has, as it were thrown a challenge to the nation to show any other way equally effective to alleviate the sufferings of poverty and unemployment of a large mass of our population living in thousands of villages. No responsible critic of Khadi Movement has yet come forth with any remedy, consistent with the backwardness of our masses and suitable to their environments.

Last year during the stress of the Civil Disobedience Campaign, with a desire to achieve complete boycott of foreign cloth, cloth manufactured in approved Indian mills was allowed and encouraged. But, this has worked as a setback to Khadi in all Provinces. Large stocks of Khadi are lying in Sale Depots and production centres, all over the country. Mahatmaji's idea that boycott of foreign cloth can and should be achieved through Khadi only, has been unfortunately allowed to be kept in the back-ground. But now the Civil Disobedience Movement having been suspended, we must return to normal conditions of achieving boycott of foreign cloth through Khadi. It is, therefore, the bounden duty of every Indian to support Khadi even at a sacrifice. But in this connection it may be noted that through the efforts of the All-India Spinners' Association and other Khadi-loving institutions and merchants, Khadi has made much progress in cheapness, utility, durability and taste. It, therefore involves no sacrifice now. I may also be allowed to add that from what little experience I have of the work in villages I can confidently say that Khadi is the most effective way of serving the villagers and giving them relief in these days of all-round depression and consequent unemployment. There is no doubt in my mind that Mahatmaji in whom we take so much pride and whose birthday we are celebrating with such an enthusiasm, has left our shores in the full confidence that Khadi will thrive here and thus enable him to strive with real strength for our Freedom at the Round Table Conference. May God give him long life and fulfil his long cherished hopes.

GANGADHARRAO DESHPANDE

BOYCOTT THE BURMA CONFERENCE

People's Party And Govt's Secret Scheme

DRASTIC COURSE OF ACTION PLANNED

RANGOON, Sept. 15.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the People's Party it was decided to recommend to the Party at its general meeting to be held on Sunday, the 20th inst.:—

(a) Boycott of the Burma Round Table Conference.

(b) Resignation of membership of the Legislative Council.

(c) To appeal to the country to boycott British goods and to the members not to enter the Council or accept any post in the gift of the Government, in view of the possibility of inadequate representation being given to the majority interests and also the possibility of a packed Burma Round Table Conference adopting 'in toto' a secret scheme of the Government for Burma's future Constitution, unless and until their minimum demands were conceded.

These demands include adequate representation on the Burma Round Table Conference of the majority interests represented by the People's Party and the concession of minimum demands in the future Constitution, formulated in consultation with the leading political organisations in the country.

It will be recalled that the Burma delegates at the Indian Round Table Conference last year, included Messrs. Ba Pe and Ohn Ghine, Leader and Deputy-Leader of the People's Party respectively.—A.P.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

Jutes shares opened at about yesterday's closing rates, but as the session progressed prices sagged owing to quieter Hessian market. In coals a fair business was reported at advancing rates. In teas a limited business was passing with firm rates. In the miscellaneous section, Iron and Steel issues continued firm; otherwise there was no feature. Government securities were quiet. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 1/2 per cent. Paper 55/4 small lot; 4 per cent. Loan 1960/70 65-8 small lot; 5 per cent. Bonds 1933 98-2 small lot; 6 per cent Bonds 1933/36 97-12.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 14-8; Imperial Bank fully paid 865.

Railways:—Bukhtiarpur Bihar Light Railway 56; Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ordy. 95 ex div. small lots; Hardwar Dehra Branch Railway 73-8.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpore Cotton ord. 15-2 cum div.; Benares cotton and silk 1-13; Kesoram ordy. 2-15.

Coals:—Aldih 3-10; Bansdeopore 3-12; Bengal 276-8; Bnalgora 2-14; Burra Dhemo 5-10; Bokaro and Ramgur 7-8; Borrea ordy. 11; Ghusick and Muslia 3-5; Mundulpoor 5-4; Minto 2-12; Napur 3-10; North Damuda 3-4; Raneegunge 38-8; Sendra 7-8 cum div.; Standard ordy. 30-12 cum div.

Jutes:—Albion pref. 102-8; Auckland 188 small lot; Bally ordy. 133; Barnagore 121; Cheviot 233 small lot; Clive 23-10; Craig 1-2; Fort Gloucester ordy. 452-8; Fort William ordy. 211-8; Hooghly ordy. 61-5; Hooghly pref. 12-10; Howrah ordy. 37-12; Hukumchand ordy. 20; Kamarhatty ordy 413-8; Kankinarrah ordy. 354 small lots: Kelvin pref. 104; Lothian ordy. 339; Naihati ordy. 352 small lots; Naihatti pref. 103; National 21-4 small lot; Northbrook pref. 103; Nuddea 26; Presidency 5-3; Waverley 2.

Kolhapur Annexes St. Leger Plate.

GOOD DAY FOR THE MAHARAJA

Japheth Thrown Off Royalty.

Indian Jockey Wins The Big Event

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

The fourth day of the Big Meetings attracted a large crowd. Pretty faces, pretty saris and gorgeous frocks were seen in delightfully large numbers. The weather was clear and the going good.

The big event of the day, the St. Leger Plate, was won by H H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Vijayakumar, with Bhimrao up. It looked as though the race was between Vijayakumar and Little Bob, Conciliator running third.

The first two races were taken by Mr. Eve with Orient and Anchor respectively, both paying good odds. In the second race Shahin, the young Arab jockey, rode a good race on Malik Beg, and got the third place.

Alexander the Great ran a great race in the Newcastle Plate, (Division II) and were it not for the fact that he dwelt at the start, he would have won by lengths. Mr. Higgins made a start-to-finish affair of this race with Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Quick Toy.

The fourth race was really between Tinder Gee and Aga Khan's Roi de Montagne; the former, however, prevailed.

The Lawn Plate was won, as expected, by Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Al Hamil. Mr. Chinoy has been lucky in this acquisition. Miss Sultan Chinoy was present on the course to see her father's famous Al Hamil winning.

The Indian Breeders Stakes was won by Mr. Northmore's Brutus, while the Tanglers bracket under the same trainer was first favourite.

The Maharaja of Mysore's Hillcott won the Paddock Plate by a short head, prevailing over his strong rival Vanda. Galumph, which was also heavily backed could just save the place money.

The last race was also won by the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shahana with Obaid up. The Maharaja was backing very confidently in this race. Moon Spark and Robert payed fairly good dividends for places.

Favourites and outsiders appeared on the board alternately.

The last race saw a mishap. Jockey Japheth was thrown off Royalty and had to be carried back in an ambulance car.

Details:—

THE BEYRUT PLATE. Division I—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs 750; and third Rs. 250. A handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr Eve's ORIENT 7-13 M Hoyt 1
Mr Arnold's WAZIR PASHA 7-6 Leeson 2
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's RED INDIAN 8-1 Whiteside 3
Mr J Cline's HAYAR 8-6 Obaid 4

Also ran: Quicksilver 9-0, Wallace 8-10, Raza Khan 8-10, Collector 8-8, Aman 8-5, Masud Beg Mushoor 7-9, Mascat 7-9, Hasan 7-9, Sialkot 7-4 and Blotting agar 7-3.

Won by 1 length, ½ length, 3 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 52 4/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 63/8. Places Rs. 27/8, Rs. 59 and Rs. 53.

2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 39 Places Rs. 15, Rs. 34 and Rs. 31

Betting: 5 to 2 Quicksilver, 6-1 Aman, Orient, Mushoor and Mascat, 7-1 Wallace and Collector 8-1 Raza Khan, Hayar, Hasna gar Pasha and Blotting Kagaz, longer odds the rest.

Trainer: A. Hoyt.

THE BEYRUT PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs 750; and third Rs. 250. A handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr Eve's ANCHOR 7-9 H McQuade 1
Mr N Begmahomed's STREPHON 7-10 Marrable 2
Mr H R Somekh's MALIK BEG 7-10 Shahin 3
Mr Pine's MANSHAD 8-5 Burn 4

Also ran: Jalal 9-0, Ferdinand 8-6, Galliard 8-5 car 8-6, Shekib 8-4, Roi's Royce 8-1, Farman 8-1, Short Cut 7-13, Kasir 7-12, Blackberry 7-12 car 7-13, Young Avar 7-11 car 8-0 and Bakhtiar 7-10.

Not run: Aslang Beg 8-3 and antaka 7-8.

Won by 2 lengths, head, ½ length.

Time: 1 minute 54 3/5 seconds

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 97/8. Places Rs. 34/8, Rs. 48 and Rs. 45

2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 42 Places Rs. 18, Rs. 26 and Rs. 10

Betting: 5 to 1 Farman and Short Cut, 6-1 Galliard, Blackberry and Young Avar, 7-1 Manshad, Shekib, Kasir and Malik Beg, 8-1 Jalal and Rolls Royce, and 10-1 others.

Trainer: C. Jennings.

THE NEW CASTLE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Class III.

Mr Shantidas Askuran's QUICK TOY 8-0 Davison 1
Mr J J Murphy's ALEXANDER THE GREAT 8-13 S Black ... 2
H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's ATHOL 7-8 Townsend 3
H H the Maharaja of Idar's D'ARTAGNAN 8-2 car 8-4 Bowley 4

Also ran: Fionnuala 8-7, Gadyach 8-4, Pauline 7-11, Vendor 7-11, Tearful 7-9, and Newark 7-7.

Not run: Spa 9-0, Strength 8-7 and Iran 7-11.

Won by neck, 3 lengths, short head.

Time: 1 minute 14 4/5 seconds

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 74/8 Places Rs. 26, Rs. 14/8 and Rs. 34.

2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 28/8. Places Rs. 9, Rs. 7 and Rs. 11/8.

Betting: 3 to 2 Alexander the Great, 7-2 D'Artagnan, 6-1 Quick Toy, 7-1 Pauline, 8-1 Vendor and Fionnuala, 9-1 Gadyach, 10-1 Tearful and Athol and 12-1 Newark.

Trainer: R. Higgins.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE. Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs 1,000; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Class III.

Mr N Ardeshir's TINDER GEE 8-0 Howell 1
H H the Aga Khan's ROI DE MONTAGNE 9-0 A C Walker 2
Mr Sultan M. Chinoy's CUL DE SAC 7-9 car 7-12 W G Thompson 3
H H the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan and Lt-Col. Zorawar Singh's MISS MOUNT 8-3 Marrable 4

Also ran: Frank Dale 8-12, Flying Steve 8-10, Henrietta 8-9, Shining Star 8-9, Chalk 8-1, Valicare 3-0, Some Lady 7-13, Scotch Fair 7-7, Sculptor 7-7, Double Heat 7-6 and Harvard 7-3 car 7-8.

All ran.

Won by head, 4 lengths, short head.

Time: 1 minute 15 2/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 34/8. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 18 and Rs. 85.

2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 17. Places Rs. 9/8, Rs. 11/8 and Rs. 48/8.

Betting: 2 to 1 Tindee Ge, 5-1 Roi de Montagne, 8-1 Miss Mount and Scotch Fair, 7-1 Frank Dale, Flying Steve, Shining Star, and Chalk, 8-1 Henrietta and Valicare, 7-1 Some Lady and Sculptor, 10-1 others.

Trainer: L. H. Hewitt.

THE LAWN PLATE. Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 750; and third Rs. 250. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr Sultan M. Chinoy's AL HAMIL 8-2 Harding 1
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's RED STAR 8-7 Obaid 2
Mr H Ahmed's SCINDIA 8-9 C Hoyt 3
Mr M C Patel's MOLLY KING 8-3 Howell 4

Also ran: Majid Beg 9-0, Asad Pasha 8-13, Riyad II 8-12, Sa'ee 8-10, Square Deal 7-4 car 7-6, The Student Prince 8-4, Gurji Beg 7-13, Colombo 7-8, Badrani 7-7 and Khalil Pasha 7-4 car 7-5.

Not run: Raza Khan 8-13 and Mandate 7-2.

Won by ½ length, head, ½ length.

Time: 1 minute 21 3/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 32/8. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 15 and Rs. 26/8.

2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 15. Places Rs. 7/8, Rs. 8 and Rs. 13/8.

Betting: 3 to 1 Red Star, 4-1 Al Hamil, 5-1 Sa'ee bracket and Scindia, 6-1 Majid Beg, Riyad II and The Student Prince, 7-1 Molly King and Gurji Beg, longer odds the rest.

Trainer: W. Buckley.

THE INDIAN BREEDERS STAKES—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,500; and third Rs. 750. Terms for Indian horses, three, four and five years old only. (Horses foaled in 1928, 1927 and 1926).

Mr S A A Annamalai Chettiar's BRUTUS 7-5 car 7-8 Meekings 1
H H the Maharaja of Idar's TANGIERS 7-9 Townsend 2
Mr Kashi Charan's TRUTHFUL 8-8 A C Walker 3
Mr Eve's ROSETTE 7-2 car 7-5 H McQuade 4

Also ran: Devaka 8-12, Old Sea: 8-12, Tout-a-Coup 7-5 and Swaran Latta 8-5.

Not run: Belle Amie 8-5.

Won by head, neck, 3 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes 11 1/5 seconds

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 78. Places Rs. 25/8, Rs. 17/8 and Rs. 20/8.

2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 44/8. Places Rs. 12/8, Rs. 10/8 and Rs. 10/8.

Betting: 3 to 2 Tangiers bracket, 4-1 Brutus and Truthful, 5-1 Devaka, 6-1 Swaran Latta and Rosette, and 8-1 Old Sear.

Trainer: C. H. Northmore.

THE ST. LEGER PLATE.—Distance R. C. and Distance.

Winner Rs. 15,000; second Rs. 5,000; and third Rs. 2,500. A handicap for horses in Classes I and II.

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's VIJAYAKUMAR 7-2 Bhimrao 1
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's LITTLE BOB 7-10 Obaid 2
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's CONCILIATOR 7-9 S Black 3
Mr W W Pole Fletcher's ROSCOMMON 8-1 Davison 4

Also ran: Shipshape 9-7, Facino 8-13, Hoppy 8-8, Some Bridge 8-1, Poor Scats 8-2, Red Astrachan 7-6, Westerham 7-3, Jock Scot 7-3, Polecat 7-0 car 7-2.

Not run: Melesigenes 9-7.

Won by short head, head, neck.

Time: 2 minutes 49 seconds.

1hst Tote paid: Win Rs. 61. Places Rs. 48/8, Rs. 27 and Rs. 44/8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 25/8. Places Rs. 26/8, Rs. 16/8 and Rs. 30/8.

Betting: 4 to 1 Vijayakumar bracket, and Hoppy bracket, 5-1 Roscommon and Westerham, 6-1 Shipshape bracket, Facino, 7-1 Jock Scot, 8-1 Poor Scats and 10-1 others.

Trainer: V. V. Pawar.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,700; and third Rs. 800. A handicap for horses in Class II.

H H the Maharaja of Mysore's HILLCOT 8-10 T Hill 1
Mr J Reynold's VANDA 9-0 J W Brace 2
Messrs L S Lalvani and K S Malkanis' GALUMPH 8-12 Behsmen 3
Messrs G McElligott and E S Godfrey's GALLOWGLASS 8-5 A C Walker 4

Also ran: Howth 8-12, Lipstown 8-11, Frater 7-12, Nix 7-5 and Aploma 7-4.

Not run: Lipstown 8-11, Kum Bak 8-9 and Athboy 8-2.

Won by short head, 1 length, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 14 1/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 28/8. Places Rs. 12/8, Rs. 12/8 and Rs. 16/8.

2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 14. Places Rs. 6/8, Rs. 7 and Rs. 8/8.

Betting: 3 to 2 Hillcot, 2-1 Vanda, 3-1 Galumph, 5-1 Howth and Frater, 7-1 Gallowglass and Nix and 8-1 Aploma.

Trainer: Dr. H. Krishna Rao.

THE LAWN PLATE Division —Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,500; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's SHAHANA 7-10 Obaid 1
Mr J A Wadia's MOON SPARK 8-10 Harding 2
Mr D M Mistry's ROBERT 7-13 S Black 3
Mr P B Avasia's EMPIRE 9-3 A Clarke 4

Also ran: Amij 9-10, Shamsuzzaman 9-6, Maneck Beg 9-1, Lion 8-6, Kaballa 8-4, Le Touquet 7-12, Royalty 7-9, Nash Nash 7-8, Fakri Pasha 7-7.

All ran.

Won by 1½ lengths, 2 lengths, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 21 2/5 seconds.

1sts Tote paid: Win Rs. 40. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 41/8 and Rs. 84/8.

2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 24. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 18 and Rs. 34/8.

Trainer: V. V. Powar.

GANPATI FESTIVAL.

The following are to-day's functions:—

J.K. Buildings, Gamdevi:—7 p.m. —Lectures by Syt. A.R. Bhat and Dr. Suratkar.

9 p.m.:—Physical feats.

Dattatriya (Javji) Building, Chikalwadi; 9-30 p.m.:—Singing, dialogue, etc., by Kalbadevi Prabhat Pheri Mandal.

At Bhageshwar Bhuvan, Dadar: 8-30 p.m.:—Harikirtan or bahads.

At Dr. Bhau Daji Bhuvan, Matunga: 9-30 p.m.:—Harikirtan.

At Ram Maruti Bag, L.J. Road, Dadar: 9 p.m.:—Mr. Karnik's lecture; 10 p.m.: Kirtan.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Through Cotton Information Bureau, 1st floor, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER

New York, Sept. 15.	
Previous closing	6.54
To-day's opening	6.61
Difference	+07
To-day's closing	6.66
Difference	+12
Broach expectation ...	Rs. 143

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, Sept. 15.	
Previous closing	3.54
To-day's opening	3.58
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	3.64
Difference	+.10

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICL
WED., SEPTEMBER 16, 1931.

A "COMPROMISE" REPORT.

The report of the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee was issued on Tuesday. It is in two bulky volumes; the first volume which contains about 900 pages, includes the majority report and a few dissenting notes, and the second volume of nearly 500 pages is a separate minority report by Mr. Manu Subedar. A comprehensive banking enquiry has been demanded by various sections of the public for over a generation. But Government put off the question every now and then till in July 1929 they appointed the present Committee of 21 members with Sjt. B. N. Mitra as the Chairman. The Committee was needlessly large but a sufficiently large number of Indian banking experts were not included in it. Indian expert knowledge was subordinated to a superficially representative character, and on the other hand the unusual procedure was followed of importing half a dozen foreign "experts" to advise on Indian banking and even to submit a separate report. The Committee's terms of reference were to investigate the present banking conditions in India and to suggest measures for (1) the "Development of Banking with a view to the expansion of indigenous, co-operative and joint stock banking with special reference to the needs of agriculture, commerce and industry; (2) the Regulation of Banking with a view to protecting the interests of the public; and (3) Banking Education with a view to the provision of Indian personnel in adequate numbers and with the necessary qualifications to meet the increasing needs of the country for a sound and well-managed national system of banking." The term "national system" should be specially noted for the Committee was appointed in response to the country's demand for a sound National Scheme of Banking. It is to be regretted, however, that many members of the Committee seem to have inadequately stressed the national character of the scheme they were called upon to devise. The Committee covered a vast ground and was assisted by a number of provincial enquiry committees and about 20 more in Indian States. The result of the labours of all these Committees is an array of bulky reports, central and provincial, and more volumes dealing with evidence. The two volumes before us are exhaustive enough. They are exhausting too and might have been handier and more readable if less attention were paid to minor details.

The main recommendations of the majority of the Committee are as many as 209 and are of varying merit. Of the report as a whole, we can only say from a necessarily rapid perusal of it, that it is good in parts and that in some vital matters it is not only a compromise but, in the words of Mr. Sarkar, who writes a minute of dissent, "the compromise has overshot the mark." The national point of view is better seen in the minutes of dissent and especially in the separate report of Mr. Subedar. The report with its many memoranda and minutes of evidence must certainly be a veritable mine of information, most helpful to every student of Indian banking and will no doubt be valuable material to the Swaraj Parliament in overhauling the present banking system. But the majority of the Committee are either too cautious or too interested to recommend reforms warranted by the very facts they have so labouriously gathered. They make a number of petty suggestions about providing better credit facilities to the village cultivator, extending the benefits of co-operation, controlling usury, the development of village industries and otherwise ameliorating the condition of the cultivator. But they do not state the plain and basic truth that unless Government are more human in their land revenue exactions, there can be no real or lasting amelioration for the cultivator, though cheap credit may for some time enable him to pay up revenue by borrowing.

The majority of the Committee are more lukewarm in their recommendations about Government's aid in the financing of industries. Instead of calling upon Government to make prompt and generous amends for their past neglect in this matter, they haltingly recommend that "if a Provincial Government in the discharge of its responsibility for the development of industries within its territories finds it necessary to ensure the supply of financial facilities to industrial concerns, a Provincial Industrial Corporation, with branches if necessary and working with capital initially or permanently supplied by the provincial Government, should be established." In respect of financing foreign trade the majority members are amazingly indifferent if not reactionary. With incredible complacence they observe that "speaking from the point of view of trade alone it may be said that the facilities available at present for financing India's foreign trade, both imports and exports are sufficient." This statement is rightly challenged by Sjts. Manu Subedar, Purshotamdas Thakurdas and a few others who point out that the present monopoly of the foreign Exchange Banks in financing Indian foreign trade is a menace alike to Indian banking and Indian trade. Sjt. Purshotamdas and his five colleagues who write a dissenting minute demand that as a first step in the direction of getting for Indians their legitimate share in the finance of foreign trade, the State should forthwith establish an Exchange Bank with a predominantly Indian directorate and staff. Mr. Subedar would go much further and proposes a system of licensing for the foreign Exchange Banks, under which, among other conditions, the licensed bank should not receive deposits in India from Indian born persons or joint stock companies registered in India, should confine its branches to the port areas only, and its staff should be predominantly Indian. Mr. Subedar, besides severely criticising the majority report, makes a number of constructive suggestions for a sound and truly national scheme of banking, and indeed his separate report is almost a treatise in itself on the urgent needs of Indian banking. Many of his suggestions have little chance of being accepted immediately by the present Government, but under the fast approaching Swaraj Government they will undoubtedly furnish valuable guidane in overhauling the present banking system as a whole on thoroughly national lines. In the present quick-changing state of affairs, the Banking Committee's report as a whole will be regarded by the public less as a finished product than as raw material to be wrought into shape by a popular national Government in the near future.

AN "INSTRUMENT OF TERROR"

The debate in the Legislative Assembly on the motion to circulate for eliciting public opinion on it, the notorious legislative measure to muzzle the Indian Press clearly brought out its true character. The object the bureaucracy has in view in its hurry to secure an existence on the Statute-Book of an Act which, in one fell sweep, can enable the Executive to make the life of the Indian Press impossible, could not be disguised in the defence put up for the measure by Sir George Rainy in his speech. He was assisted by that "ex-journalist," Srijut C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, who, turned lawyer after his brief spell of journalism, has now placed his legal acumen at the service of the bureaucracy. This political cuckoo is evidently glad to warble delightedly in the bureaucratic cage but most of its "notes" must have jarred considerably on its Indian audience in the Assembly. Some of them were in sharp contrast to those of earlier days days when "C. P." had denounced the Press Act and all legislation fettering the liberty of the Press in emphatic language.

Now, "speaking as an ex-journalist," the acting Law Member emphasizes that "Government did not want to give advertisement to obscure journals and journalists but the sum total of their obscurity was a dangerous notoriety which required to be curbed." And the Government proposal is to curb this "sum-total" by means of a summary method of "sum-total," coercion, which in Srijut C. P.'s own language takes the form of "an essentially one-clause Bill, and a one-topic Bill." We agree. The Press Bill is essentially a "one-clause and one-topic" engine of coercion, the production of a mentality which has an "idee fixe," the crushing of every expression of thought, unpalatable to officialdom. But it is an egregious attempt on the part of the acting Law Member to mislead the public when he asserts that the measure is no violation of the Gandhi-Irwin agreement. He has the temerity to argue: "Let it not be ignored that Congress had condemned violence and Mr. Gandhi was no admirer of terrorism. There was thus no intrinsic breach of the Delhi Pact." An Anglo-Indian journal championing the Press Bill even goes further. The "Statesman" of Calcutta wrote in its eulogy of the measure: "It is a far more modest and restricted measure than last year's Press Ordinance. Mr. Gandhi himself might have drafted it."—And a special cable to us from London says that "Gandhiji is amazed at the provisions of the Bill."

He can well be, even after having read only the provisions of the Bill and such excerpts from "Crerar's Handbook" as may have been cabled to London by special correspondent in Simla of the Tory Press, with the hope of terrifying the public in Britain into the belief that India is in the grip of a horde of murderous gangs, aided and abetted by the Indian Press. But when Gandhiji has an opportunity to learn the full details of the propaganda so actively being carried on in favour of the measure, when he is in possession of the "Handbook" and reads the ravings of its Anglo-Indian admirers, he will, we are sure, at once declare that the Bill is a gross and most violent breach of the Delhi Pact. That Pact saw the withdrawal of coercive legislation against the Indian Press. The Bill re-introduces it in a wider form. As Dr. Hari Singh Gour pointed out in the Assembly it does what even the Press Ordinance dared not do. "It starts with the assumption that the owner of a printing press is suspect without giving him a chance to prove his innocence." He summarised the case against the Bill succinctly and incidentally emphasized what a comprehensive attempt it was to institute a mass attack against the Indian Nationalist Press. The popular elements in the Assembly, he said, "were not prepared to arm the Executive with unlimited powers." He observed: "They wanted judicial control over executive decrees. There should be judicial control in not only demanding securities but also in fixing the amount of security. On the other hand security for new presses was made, in the Bill, the rule and exemption, an exception." But why have this paraphernalia of securities and a new measure at all? If the object truly is to check adequately "incitement to violence," Government have in their legislative armoury enough weapons to utilise, against those who do "incite to violence." The present measure is superfluous. It is, as Srijut Cowasji Jehangir rightly pointed out, an "instrument of terror." And it is significant that in none of the official speeches in favour of introduction of this new "instrument" was the assurance given that it would not be used for a wider purpose; on the contrary Sir George Rainy wanted the operative clause to be as vague as possible. Not that any such assurance, as the public knows from previous experience, is of any value. The late Lord Sinha, it will be recalled, had given a similar assurance, when as Law Member, he had defended the Press Act. And the public knows how it was used. Gokhale then said regarding the measure: "Unless the powers conferred by it are used with the utmost care and caution, the evil which they are intended to combat may only be driven underground." The present Bill does not propose even to ask the magistracy to exercise discretion. It is an engine of wholesale coercion, pure and simple and must be scotched.

SUCCESSFUL EFFORT

The Bombay Citizens' Conciliation Committee deserves to be congratulated on its successful effort in conciliating opposite parties to a dispute which in this country sometimes grows into unpleasant proportions. It is the old question of "music before mosque" and if through the conciliation efforts of influential citizens belonging to both the communities, it is solved in other places in the manner the Bombay Committee could solve it at Dharavi, India will be spared a good many communal squabbles. A Sub-Committee of this body visited Dharavi on Sunday last and "offered their good offices" to the residents of the place "to enable them to pass the Ganpati holidays in peace and with mutual goodwill and harmony between the two communities." After a discussion with the local leaders, "limits were fixed within which no music is to be played." Why should not such limits be agreed upon elsewhere and good sense, promoted by conciliation, prevail?

Trifles.

"Short films which request the audience to join in the choruses of songs are again invading the kinemas."

One such was very recently made in the gardens of No. 10 Downing Street.

* * *

We, however, follow different lines in community singing. And I don't mind flattering myself that we do better.

You see, in order to avoid every possibility of discord and in order to cover the widest possible circle of representation, our Star-Musicians sing specially on behalf of the audience, visible as well as invisible.

* * *

"Mr. MacDonald, it is reported, only discussed the weather."—Our London correspondent.

My confrere's disappointment implies an absence of generous feelings towards the Premier.

To a man like Mr. MacDonald, rendered a political orphan by the recent storm, weather is naturally the most dominant topic.

* * *

I greatly admire Sir Parbhashankar Pattani for his deep faith in Gandhiji.

But how about appealing to Gandhiji about the matter of his little difference with the Princes over Federation?

* * *

My esteemed friend "Simla Circles" does not like Gandhiji saying that "whoever committed the blunder of preventing Dr. Ansari from being selected as a delegate was responsible for committing a fatal blunder".

My friend proposes to protest strongly against his brilliantly tactical move as a "fatal blunder". He regards the insinuation as most unfair to his genius.

* * *

Speaking on behalf of the community of Zafarullahs, Chaudhri Zafrullah Khan was "unable to deny his (Gandhiji's) claim, or belittle the most inestimable services rendered by him for over a decade to the country and his community".

Subtle, ain't it? I mean "his community". But you can't expect anything less "smart" from Mr. Zafarullah, whose lawyer's wit and talent have been officially recognised, I am glad to say.

As a matter of fact, I am not so sure that Mr. Zafarullah is not quite genuine. For, a reference to the history of the last decade will show that Mr. Zafarullah was not one of the community that fought—under Gandhiji—the British Government on the issue of the Khilafat.

PLAIN MAN'S FINANCE

(By "F. K.")

Floods, earthquakes and finance, are destroying millions to-day over half the surface of the Globe. Relief measures seem inadequate before retrenchment proposals and the unwritten law of modern civilization seems to rule out persons before property. Property must be saved and salvaged at all costs; persons may well go under. There is no more ruthless despot as dictator of the civilised world than High Finance.

Active bloodshed claims no more than a few thousands to-day taken by and large over the world, but finance claims, bloodlessly, its tens of millions.

Everywhere has spread the light of enlightenment. Theory is effulgent, but practice is dark. Theory lays it down, supported by practice in but a limited area of America, that higher wages definitely spell higher production. Theory teaches that prosperity is the fine flowering of that ideal State wherein an equitable distribution of labour goes hand-in-hand with an equitable distribution of profits. In practice prosperity means—all the tricks of the great streets of commerce wherefrom the powerful lords of finance buy up and sell the lives and futures of their fellow men along with their stocks and shares, plunging a whole province, country or district into grain famines while grain goes bad in some other part of the world, producing silver, gold and other artificial famines with all the consequent hazards and horrors of inflation and all the arbitrary fluctuations of the money markets that drive men mad.

But not for me to tilt against financiers. What I know about finance and against finance cannot even fill up the little space the editor allows me. I can be swiftly silenced by intricacies of finance quoted against me, just as the great mass of people in England are being sought to be silenced today into passive resignation of a concerted attack on their standard of life by being told that if they do not submit gracefully now to the economy and taxation proposals (ostensibly) drawn up to save the pound sterling from a suicidal dive, they will themselves be the worst sufferers.

Mr. MacDonald recently made one of those categorical political denials that have all the resonant ring and fervour of outraged falsehood! He said that there was no truth in the popular suspicion that British politics was coming to be coerced by financiers. This denial was one of the type of statements that seem like noble truths in the false atmosphere created by playing up to false patriotic mass sentiment—by politicians trained in the war-time school of Lloyd George and his cabinet and by journalists of the popular Press of the same war-time tradition. There is in England the same fervid war-time atmosphere to-day when slogans such as "Equality of Sacrifice" and "Public Interest Before Private Interest," carry the same content of casuistry and cant, as those slogans that admirably served their time and purpose in war time for those who came out of the maelstrom with an accession of personal profits, social credit and sanctimoniousness unsurpassed.

The conservativeness of the Conservative is great but, the conservativeness of the British middle-class mind is greater!

NON-JURISDICTIONAL INDIAN STATES

—:o:—

WHY NOT MEDIATISE THEM?

(By— G. R. Abhyanker.)

It appears that some rulers of Kathiawar States are trying their level best to stifle the wave of nationalism which is spreading all round in Gujarat and also in the Kathiawar States. As Sabarmati is the fountain-head of the new inspiration of national consciousness and self-realisation it is but quite natural that Kathiawar should be showing sings of a vigorous and patriotic spirit of nationalism. The rulers of some of these States, therefore, seem to have taken fright at the growth of this new spirit and are trying to enlist the sympathies of the civilised world through the machinery of paid alien writers and anti-nationalist Anglo-Indian papers. A contributor to the "Times of India" recently tried to implore the assistance of the Paramount Power to destroy this movement of nationalism in the Kathiawar States. As a matter of fact if we look to Kathiawar there are not more than a dozen full-powered or quasi full-powered States there. The rest of them are non-jurisdictional States. The rulers of these petty non-jurisdictional States have not got any sovereign powers of internal administration. They are under the thumb of the Political Department. If a commission is appointed to inquire into the administration of some of these States the evidence recorded by such a commission would bring home to the world at large that even under the "enlightened" British protection the people are under the worst form of despotism

Such an inquiry is urgently demanded by the States people. Such an inquiry would prove beyond a shadow of doubt that there is absolutely no justification for the continuance of these States any longer. If the findings of such a commission are that the rulers are paragons of virtue or innocent victims of unjust criticism or agitation, we will heartily join with the writer who invokes the Paramount Power to crush nationalism, to use its extraordinary residuary jurisdiction to protect such rulers and such States.

TWO CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES.

This invocation to the Paramount Power raises two grave constitution issues. The first is:—Do these petty non-jurisdictional States deserve to be continued in their present condition? And the second is will the Paramount Power be justified in running to the rescue of the Kathiawar States including full-powered and non-jurisdictional States to interfere into their internal affairs to suppress legitimate political agitation for the attainment of responsible Government within the limits of these States?

INDISPENSIBLE REQUISITE.

As regards the first question what is the propriety of continuing these petty States? Their extent and their revenue are so small that they cannot bear the weight of any decent good Government, much less of responsible Government. The rulers have not got full powers, their civil and criminal powers vary between those of second and first class magistrates and second and first class subordinate judges in British India. The sovereign power of internal administration vests in the Political Department and this department is autocratic and irresponsive even at the present time. If the theory of direct relation is accepted these States would never come under the search-light of a Federal Executive or of a Federal Legislature at any time in the future. If the principle of nomination is adhered to in the ultimate constitution of federated India the nominees of these petty States would be undoubtedly the nominees of the Political Department. Assuming that British India enjoys freedom in the form of responsible Government at the Centre, assuming that sovereign or quasi-sovereign States adopt responsible Government in the future, these non-jurisdictional States would be the only place in India where the British bureaucracy would reign supreme for all time to come in the future. In the largest interest of the country, if India is ever to enjoy self-government and freedom from foreign domination, the first indispensible requisite is to do away with States which are not sovereign in their internal affairs or do not enjoy full or almost full powers. It is, therefore, necessary that the 327 States entered in the third class by the Butler Committee Report and described as Estates, Jahagirs and others must be mediatised at once. This will simplify the question of the Indian States as then the problem of the States would be confined to the first class and second class States only.

BLESSING BOTH TO RULERS AND RULED.

The rulers of the States should be given handsome allowances much more in extent than their present income earmarked for their private use under their present budgets. The Princes should not suffer financially in the remotest degree. They ought to be reduced to the position of big Zamindars or land-holders. Their social position also would in no way be lowered. Their present position which gives them a rank equal to that of a first class or second class magistrate or that of a first class or second class subordinate judge and which keeps them perpetually under the absolute domination of the Political Officers is not very self-respecting or enviable even under the present condition. On many occasions their position is very galling and mortifying and viewed from the stand-point of independence their lot is simply pitiable. Whereas if they are reduced to a position of land-holders they can live as honourably as other citizens of this vast Empire with the cares of doubtful ruling powers entirely removed and with prospects of occupying responsible positions in the body politics under the future Swaraj. Their people would be freed from despotic rule. They would be elevated to the position of free British Indian citizens from the perpetual servitude entailed by degrading and moribund autocracy. Such a change, therefore, would be a blessing both to the rulers and the ruled of these petty States and the future of India would be entirely relieved from being perturbed by the vicinity and the powerful authority of a non-Indian bureaucracy remaining in these isolated dark spots of the Indian continent. The change is indispensible from the point of view of a full-fledged Swaraj constitution.

A SIMPLE ISSUE.

The cause of unrest in these States lies deeply imbedded in the system of foreign domination, clothed under the guise of non-jurisdictional rule in these States. Unless the irresponsible political rule is done away with or unless it is subjected to the control of the responsible Government of the future there is no hope of redemption and the perpetual struggle for freedom is bound to go on. In this connection it should be remembered there is no question of over-riding any treaties or the sovereign powers in internal affair of these rulers. In the case of first and second class States whenever it is suggested that the Paramount Power should interfere for the betterment of the States, the cry of treaty rights in danger is often raised and the Princes pretend to take offence on the score that their sovereign rights are interfered with. In the case of these non-jurisdictional States no such difficulties exist. They are not sovereign States. They have not got full jurisdiction. Full or almost full powers of internal administration so far as theese States are concerned are vested in the British Indian Government represented by the political department. There is no reason why the supervision over these States should not be handed over to the future responsible Government at the centre.

WOULD RULERS LIKE INTERFERENCE?

As regards the second question about invoking the Paramount Power to suppress the agitation in these States and thus interfering in the internal affairs of the States, the vital question is: Would the rulers like the Paramount Power to interfere in their affairs? Are the rulers prepared to give a blank cheque to the Paramount Power to interfere in their internal affairs? Or do the Princes want that the Paramount Power should interfere only to suppress the popular agitation in the States? To characterise this agitation as the spread of Bolshevism or Communism is most unfair. The agitation is purely and simply for the establishment of the rule of law and for the introduction of responsible Government in these States. The Paramount Power has no authority to interfere to suppress this agitation. The Butler Committee has distinctly laid down the following dictum: "If these attempts (of the people) were due to misgovernment on the part of the Prince, protection would only be given on the condition set out in the preceding paragraph which is to the following effect: "the guarantee to protect a prince against insurrection carries with it an obligation to inquire into the causes of the insurrection and to demand that the Prince shall remedy le-

(Continued on page 11.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Shaukat Ali And The "Machine".

The interview given to our correspondent at London by Mr. Shaukat Ali is interesting reading. "I am only a part of the machine" he says "but I shall do my best to come to an understanding". It sounds like a pathetic confession that Mr. Shaukat Ali has after all realised the unfortunate reality, that he has merged himself into an esoteric identity—the Muslim Conference—to which he has traditionally been an utter stranger. Mr. Shaukat Ali appears to be regretfully aware, now that he is not the machine and that the machine is "minded" not by him but by Doctor Shafaat Ahmad Khan, for instance, the promise that Mr. Shaukat Ali will do his best is welcome. But substantial hopes cannot, unfortunately, be built on it. This is not the first time that the Big Brother had lucid moments of freedom from communal delirium—only to lapse into it again. Once he publicly described the "Simla atmosphere" with almost sensational frankness. He also traced the working if not the actual creation of the "machine". What was the ultimate upshot? Mr. Shaukat Ali himself admits to-day that he is a part of the machine which he had condemned. We welcome, as we say, his confession; but for the rest, we would rather wait.

Chittagong Riots.

While Government are busy seeking to suppress "Indian terrorism", they may as well devote some attention to the proceedings of a citizens' meeting held the other day at Calcutta to discuss the Chittagong riots. The meeting was addressed by Sjt. Sen-Gupta and other members of the non-official inquiry committee. The speakers did not mince matters in giving their conclusions regarding the so-called "communal" rioting, the responsibility for it and its possible repercussions. The meeting itself definitely opined that "the deplorable incidents were the result of organised hooliganism engineered by certain official and non-official Europeans. Police and other interested persons in pursuance of a vigorous policy of reprisals and summary vengeance which has been persistently advocated by the Anglo-Indian Press of Bengal and certain members of the European Association."

A Challenge To Government.

These are grave allegations rendered all the more grave by the speech of the President, who was no other than Acharya P. C. Ray. He also asserted that there were "unseen brains and unseen hands behind the incidents". And Acharya is not in the habit of indulging in irresponsible allegations. The clear duty of the Government that swear by their prestige and their officers is to meet these allegations. For their own sake they must accept, if they can, the challenge of the Calcutta citizens. They have asked the Commissioner of Chittagong Division to enquire into these allegations. This will not satisfy the public. The Government must appoint an independent Committee with an Indian as Chairman if they are anxious to inspire the confidence of the public in the investigation. Here is also an opportunity for the Law Member of the Government of India. He eloquently claimed the other day in the Assembly that no Government worth the salt would hesitate to take action against the Anglo-Indian Press. The invitation of the Calcutta citizens in the matter of Chittagong is unmistakable. Will he make good his claim on behalf of the Government.

C. P. R.'s Omission.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer wasted much of his debating powers over the defence of the Press Bill. He insisted that the provisions dealt only with terrorism. How far he was right is shown by the speech of a moderate like Sir Cowasji Jehangir and much more so by an inevitable Government supporter like Mr. Dumasia who too considered the provisions of the Bill as mischievous. Butsthere is one point the omission of which is strange even on the part of C. P. R., however bad the case that he had to argue to the best of his ability to ignore substantial facts. Why had he nothing to say about that brilliant symposium of "Articles" from the Nationalist Press compiled by the Home Department? That handbook constitutes for the Government at once a back-ground for, and an exposition of offences sought to be punished by, the Press Bill. And among the offences is publication of news—perhaps we should say "article"—in the Nationalist Press—the Anglo-Indian Press can do so with impunity—relating to facts like harals and appointments of Inquiry Committee. Did Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer owe no apology to Nationalist Papers that have been maliciously libelled in the Handbook? There is a difference between the "ex-journalist" C. P. R. and Sir James Crerar. The latter is, at best, a Home Member drawn from the ranks of the Indian Civil Service. Much, even the definition of an "article", can be forgiven him. But not C. P. R.

WANTED NATIONAL SCHEME OF BANKING

Menace Of Foreign Monopoly

CENTRAL BANKING ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'S "COMPROMISE" REPORT

SLASHING SEPARATE REPORT BY MANU SUBEDAR

Strong Minutes Of Dissent By Sjt. Purshotamdas Thakurdas And Others

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

The report of the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee is just published. The report is divided into two parts. The first part contains majority report of foreign banking experts, dissenting minutes of Messrs. Ramdas Panthulu and N. R. Sarkar and six other members headed by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and also summary of recommendations of 10 provincial committees.

The second part which is half size of first part is the sole production of Manu Subedar who has found himself differing from his 20 colleagues, both in regard to the nature of the problem and the measures to be taken.

The Committee was appointed in response to demand of both European and Indian commercial opinion in India. It was presided over by Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra with Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas as Vice-Chairman. Of the 21 members four were Europeans.

COST OF COMMITTEE RS. 12½ LAKHS.

The report is a most unanimous except in regard to foreign exchange banks. The total cost of the enquiry was Rs. 12½ lakhs of which the Central Committee's share of expenditure was Rs. 6 lakhs.

The Committee in their introductory observations point out: "Although it was felt by some of us that a good banking system should function independently of any form of constitution we all felt nevertheless the necessity at many points of our enquiry of knowing what the future constitution of India was going to be. In order that our discussions might proceed on the basis of a common angle of vision we agreed that the fundamental basis for making our recommendations should be that administrations of the provinces and Central Government would be wholly in the hands of Ministers fully responsible to their respective legislatures. It should be clearly understood that all our recommendations are based on this fundamental assumption."

FOREIGN EXPERTS OPINION.

Foreign experts in a short note bring out points of difference between themselves and the Central Committee. There are only two essential points of difference. The first point relates to the establishment of provincial industrial corporations proposed by the Central Committee. The experts consider this scheme as unsound and suggest its restriction to pioneer enterprise of non-competitive character. The Central Committee on the other hand prefer to be guided in this matter by the conclusions of the Industrial Commission and consider that the interests of the taxpayer would be effectively safeguarded by provincial governments, responsive as they will be in the near future to elected representatives of the taxpayers.

SECOND POINT OF DIFFERENCE

The second point of difference relates to question of financing of Indian foreign trade. While the foreign experts say that they cannot concern themselves with ambitions or desires of a political or nationalist character, the Central Committee feel that they should be failing in their duty if they also do not give due consideration to wider economic interest of Indian Union. This essential difference accounts for experts not advocating any Government assistance to a new Indian Exchange Bank in any circumstance. The Committee are, however, convinced that if attempts to obtain whole of share capital of new bank from Indian joint stock banks do not prove successful State should provide balance of capital and that it will be in the best interests of economic advancement of the country.

MAJCITY RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are among the principal recommendations of the majority of the Committee:—

In order to provide Government with the information it requires to pursue a progressive and constructive agricultural policy, a Provincial Board of Economic Enquiry should be established in each province.

Attempts to relieve prior indebtedness may be usefully made in localities where co-operative land mortgage banks exist and the further establishment of such banks should be encouraged where there is reasonable prospect of their successful working having regard to all the local conditions.

To satisfy the credit requirements of the large class of agriculturists who are outside the co-operative movement and to provide substantial loans to big landlords, Provincial Land Mortgage Corporations on a joint-stock basis or on the model of the English Land Mortgage Corporation are necessary.

A scheme of debt conciliation on a voluntary basis is recommended for the consideration of local Governments.

The case for a simple Rural Insolvency Act should be considered in every province. Certain special provisions in the Act are also suggested.

DEBTS LEGISLATION.

The Governments concerned should also explore the possibility and desirability of undertaking other legislation to secure the settlement of debts on a compulsory basis.

The Punjab Regulation of Accounts Act (1930) is commended to the other provincial Governments for consideration.

Such indigenous bankers as are engaged in banking proper or are prepared to shed their business other than banking should be eligible to be placed on the approved list of the Reserve Bank in the same manner as joint stock banks. The Reserve Bank should prescribe a standard which indigenous bankers must satisfy before they can be given the concession recommended.

The Co-operative Societies Act should be amended so as to provide for the registeration of societies on an All-India character or societies operating in more than one province.

In order to popularize the co-operative movement and to promote a sense of responsibility among the members of the society, the official control that now exists in certain provinces should be slackened.

The development of well organized joint-stock land mortgage banks for the benefit of the numerous classes of landowners who cannot be adequately served by the co-operative credit organizations is recommended.

If a provincial Government in the discharge of its responsibility for the development of industries within its territories finds it necessary to ensure the supply of financial facilities to industrial concerns a provincial Industrial Corporation with branches, if necessary, should be established.

HELP TO INDUSTRIES.

The advisability of giving assistance to any particular industrial concern should depend on the extent to which the enterprise will be of benefit to the public and will add to the productive power of the province and provide employment for its people.

The Provincial Industrial Corporation should obtain its share capital as far as possible from the public, Government taking such portion as cannot be raised by public subscription.

The enactment of provincial legislation on the lines of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act to provide credit facilities to new and nascent industries or industries newly introduced into an area or cottage industries is recommended.

All non-Indian banks wishing to do banking business in India should be required to take out a licence from the Reserve Bank. Licences should be freely granted to banks already established. Every licence should be in force for a stated period and should be automatically renewed if the licensing authority is satisfied that the provisions of Indian law applicable to the banks and other conditions specified in the licence are complied with.

The conditions of the licence should be the following:—

(1) Furnishing to the Reserve Bank annual statements showing their assets and liabilities relating to the Indian business as prescribed by the Reserve Bank from time to time.

(2) Submission for a few years to come, at any rate, to some prescribed authority in India, preferably the Reserve Bank, periodical reports of Indian and non-Indian business handled by them.

(3) Other conditions imposed on basis of reciprocity.

RESERVE BANK.

On the establishment of the Reserve Bank and the simultaneous withdrawal of the restrictions now imposed on the transactions of foreign exchange business of the Imperial Bank of India, the latter should be induced to take an active share in the financing of India's foreign trade. For this purpose a definite arrangement between the Reserve Bank and the Imperial Bank for a period of five years or such other period as the Reserve Bank may consider desirable for utilising the Imperial Bank as agents of the Reserve Bank on terms to be settled between the two banks is recommended.

If the Reserve Bank finds it impossible to arrive at a satisfactory settlement with the Imperial Bank of India or finds that within the stipulated period the Imperial Bank is unable to participate actively in the financing of India's foreign trade the establishment of an Indian Exchange Bank is recommended.

It is on the whole desirable that the Imperial Bank of India should continue to be governed by a special charter with suitable amendments.

Further recommendations of the majority will be published to-morrow.

MINUTES OF DISSENT

A short Minute of Dissent is submitted by Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu on "The Indigenous Banking system; and a longer one is added by Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar on the financing of industries and foreign trade. A third Minute of Dissent is submitted on the question of financing foreign trade by as many as six members, Sjts. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, D. P. Khaitan, Mukhtar Singh, V. Ramdas Pantulu, R. K. Shanmukham Chetty and M. Jamal Mahomed. In the course of this note the dissenting members state:—

Our colleagues' conclusion is that "speaking from the point of view of trade alone, it may be said that the facilities available at present for financing India's foreign trade, both imports and exports, are sufficient." We disagree with this premise. According to them the interests of trade alone do not require the immediate establishment of Indian Exchange Bank, strong enough to compete successfully with foreign banks. We disagree with this solution too.

They, however, mention that after a careful review of certain representations made to the Committee, they have come to consider that it is not desirable that India should rely for all time on the facilities afforded by non-Indian institutions for the financing of foreign trade.

FINANCING FOREIGN TRADE.

Reasoning thus our colleagues propose that after the starting of the Reserve Bank for India the Imperial Bank should be "induced" to take an active share in the financing of India's foreign trade. With the terms to be offered to the Imperial Bank and the restrictions to be placed on it in connection with such work, we are not immediately concerned here. Our main difference with our colleagues is on the diagnosis of India's complaint regarding finance of her foreign trade till now. We view the grievance of India in this connection more seriously, and, our proposals for remedying the same are therefore more definite, and of a more urgent nature.

We fail to see how from the "point of view of trade alone" it can be said that the facilities available at present for financing India's foreign trare are sufficient if our colleagues mean that India's foreign trade has not come to a standstill at any time yet for want of financial facilities, one may at least pause to consider before challenging the statement. But every Indian commercial body that has appeared before the Committee has complained that, in the matter of providing financial facilities for import and export trade, the Exchange Banks have, generally speaking, been differentiating between national and non-national exporters and importers.

ALL'S NOT WELL.

Our diagnosis, therefore, is (1) that all is not well with the foreign trade of India, particularly with reference to the benefit from it to the nationals, and (2) that the absence of adequate banking facilities for this purpose as supplied by the Exchange Banks has militated against Indian acquiring their due share in this trade, and the loss to the country as a whole by this handicap to the commercial community is enormous. On purely practical and financial grounds alone, without sentiment being allowed to weigh the scales, we are of the opinion that our colleagues have erred in their conclusions in this behalf.

We suggest that as a first step in the direction of getting Indians their legitimate share in the finance of foreign trade, the State should start forthwith an Exchange Bank with a capital of three crores of rupees, all to be taken up by the State. This Bank should be allowed to do financing of export and import trade in the same manner as any Exchange Bank. It would receive deposits, and, lend money on produce awaiting export, or, imports awaiting distribution. The staff employed by such a Bank should be Indian, except where the Finance Minister of Government may be advised that it is necessary to have the services of a non-national from abroad for a few years in the beginning.

MR SUBEDAR'S RECOMENDATIONS

Mr. Manu Subedar who was appointed on the Committee as an Indian Economist, has submitted a bulky Minority Report which extends to nearly 500 pages. Referring to the need for a separate report and two "unprecedented" features of procedure followed by the Committee, Mr. Subedar says:

It was with much hesitation and many regrets, that I came to the decision, almost at the conclusion of the Committee's work, to write a separate report. At a certain stage, I found myself differing from my colleagues with regard to the nature of the problem, the extent and avenues of information bearing on it, and the measures, which it would be in the interests of India to adopt. I did not feel confident that a closer discussion would lead to a coalescence, even if there had been opportunities for such discussion. Under the circumstances I felt that it would secure better public advantage, if both the problem and the lines of progress contemplated were stated separately to enable those, who would have to make public decisions on these subjects, to choose for themselves.

"EXPERTS."

Mention is called for with regard to two outstanding features of procedure associated with our enquiry,—features, which were unprecedented and about the success of which, there would be legitimate public curiosity. The first unusual feature with regard to our Committee was the association of foreign "experts". I am using the word "experts" in inverted comma throughout this report, so that its connotation may be confined to whatever it was intended to be by Government in their communique to us announcing, that foreign "experts" would be associated with our enquiry, that they would examine all material, consult with us, examine our conclusions and have the right to make a separate report.* I wish it to be understood that no reflection is intended or involved on the gentlemen, who came and who discharged their duties to the best of their light. I am only explaining that the procedure was novel and unprecedented. They were not members. They were not advisers; else they would not have claimed, or been given a right to make a separate report. Personally, I would not be honest with myself, if I did not indicate that I derived no help from them. On the contrary, on many, occasions the manner, in which these gentlemen expressed themselves became a matter of puzzle and mystery to me. That there were fundamental differences, both of outlook and method between them and myself, would be indicated at various places in the body of the report.

PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES.

The next unusual feature was the appointment of the Provincial Committees, who examined the details relating to a part of the total enquiry, without any direct link with the Central Committee. It is true that a model questionnaire was given to them, but this was before the Central Committee had discussed among themselves, or envisaged the problem. It is true that their reports were available to us. But the written word cannot always convey the impressions formed, and the impressions formed by others cannot always be arranged in thought perspective in a satisfactory manner. There are obvious difficulties in drawing general conclusions where the terms may not have had the same meaning in the minds of different Committees, who in their turn were faced with an overwhelming variety of statements by witnesses not used to technically well defined description. It is a pity that the Provincial Committees were held down to a rigid limitation of time in preparing their report. Nevertheless the brilliance of some of the reports and the very hard work, which must have been put in by many people in connection with them, in the systematic presentation of facts hitherto unsifted, reflects the highest credit on the Provincial Committees.

NATIONAL NEEDS.

The terms of reference require the "development of banking"—an expression, that has been interpreted by the foreign "experts" as meaning the growth of banking in the geographical area known as India. It is only on such an interpretation that the European view with regard to adequacy of facilities and remarkable advance during the last few years is based. It is on this basis, again, that the general advice to leave matters to natural evolution and to interfere as little as possible, is derived. Such an interpretation can be understood, but is wholly unacceptable. The problem, to my mind, is twofold. On the one hand, there is the unprecedented phenomenon of the foreign control of banking resources in India, of such control growing and strengthening in many directions and menacing Indian institutions. There is, on the other hand, the question of necessary readjustments inside the country to secure orderly advance and to secure considerable advance, which has to be made before Indian conditions could at all compare with other countries in the matter of the provision of banking facilities. Different remedies are clearly indicated with regard to these two matters. Those, who are content with existing arrangements, have necessarily a smug satisfaction. I have felt that, where the deterioration is great, the remedies employed have also got to be heroic, and yet I have kept myself within the bounds of great moderation with regard to the measures suggested, particularly for the first problem.

The following are the principal recommendations of Mr. Subedar:—

A national policy is needed for building up Indian banking, not only for releasing this country from the dependence on foreign institutions, but for retaining profits and experience in India. Unless the atmosphere is improved, Indian enterprise in banking cannot prosper.

On considerations of pure finance many measures, which were taken by Government in this country, would have been condemned, but such considerations alone cannot determine policies, in which immediate good is sacrificed for ultimate good and private interests are subordinated to larger interests of the community.

Financial help to the agriculturist in any shape or form could only bear fruit, when there is an agricultural policy, the aim of which is to spread education, improve the general conditions and status of the actual cultivator, and relieve him from burdens or hardships by suitable changes in law and administration.

The figure of rural indebtedness in British India has been estimated by the Provincial Committees at Rs. 876 crores. The Provincial Committees themselves have expressed doubts as to the reliability of the results secured and the figure appears to be understated.

The supply of capital in agricultural districts is inadequate. Inadequacy is demonstrated by the rates, which are charged for loans. The Agricultural Loans and Land Improvements Acts, while indicating Government's recognition of the obligation towards the agriculturists and doing good to those, who come under their operation, are not calculated to cover the field, or obviate the need for new measures.

Funds for mortgage credit should be raised by debentures, but it would not be easy for private enterprise to do so, unaided.

It is recommended that guarantee by Government should be given with regard to principal and interest, but the risk of loss to public funds would have to be reduced to a minimum.

In order to work the scheme on a sufficiently large scale and to safeguard the interests of Government, who guarantee debentures, a land mortgage department would have to be instituted in connection with the Reserve Bank.

Only a small fringe of the rural population have come within the scope of the co-operative movement, which cannot be expected, within the next ten years, to embrace even half the rural population. Other measures for the benefit of those, who are outside the movement, are, therefore, imperative.

The co-operative movement has not supplanted the money-lender. Debts to the Mahajan are in some cases, greater than the debts to the society.

It would be desirable to establish a separate department of the Reserve Bank to deal with the co-operative movement, to keep the necessary information and to meet their requirements. There will be an official in such department to watch the movement and point out its weakness from the economic and strictly banking point of view.

Banking facilities in India must be considered inadequate in view of the fact, that there are 659 branches in India against 13,100 in the United Kingdom, one for every 440,000 persons in India as against one for every 3,500 persons in the United Kingdom.

The causes preventing the growth of banks in India are to be found in smaller use of cheques and less acquaintance with credit instruments generally, hoarding, and direct deposits by parities with firms and companies. There is also the deterrent effect of failures, but foreign critics are prone to exaggerate the instability of Indian banking and the danger to depositors in Indian banks. Unfamiliarity with joint stock organisation is also an obstacle. The attitude of Government and public authorities has not always been sympathetic and helpful towards Indian banks. The growth of foreign institutions in the country has circumscribed the growth for Indian banks, and their competition has been growing. The limited amount of trade in Indian hands and the setback received by Indian traders of late, limits the clientele, which Indian banks can reach. Indian firms and persons do not always give preference to Indian institutions and sometimes they are precluded from doing so, when they would like to patronise Indian joint stock banks.

There is no dearth of capital in India for the next stage of advance, and if measures for the encouragement of joint stock banking were adopted, it will not be unreasonable to expect, that at least a dozen new banks on a large scale would come into existence.

Indian joint stock banks enjoy in India no privilege of any kind. A definite policy should be enunciated by the state declaring it to be an important purpose and public object to encourage the growth of Indian joint stock banks. The precedent for such policy exists in the encouragement of the co-operative application of such policy in the application of such policy in the case of Indian joint stock banks is not less important.

Interference with joint stock banking and the imposition of additional regulations would be justified without definite encouragement. The encouragement should take the form of same privileges which the co-operative banks enjoy at present, same facilities for opening branches, as the Imperial Bank, rediscount facilities with the Reserve Bank and a special rediscount rate, whenever the Reserve Bank finds it convenient, facilities for advance against 'pro notes' and suitable collateral from the Reserve Bank. There should further be encouragement to amalgamation of smaller banks by the exemption of super-tax for the first five years of the existence of the new company.

The designation 'exchange banks' derived from 'eastern exchange banks' in the London money market, is misleading in India, because these banks do every other class of business. The proper classification would be foreign banks in contrast with Indian banks.

The share of Indians in India's foreign trade is small and is estimated at 15 per cent. by the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.

The idea, that foreign banks in India are financing foreign trade only, is a fiction. The largest bulk of their operations is in the finance of internal trade.

'Exchange' banks had a great share in shaping opinion on matters affecting trade and finance both here and in London. The expression of such opinion was through British Chambers of Commerce, which were generally hostile to, and intolerant of, Indian efforts and Indian aspirations. Essential financial reforms were obstructed by them. They acted selfishly and took every advantage of the political and economic situation in this country and the embarrassment of Government, to secure their own ends.

Public opinion in India has demanded in the past that the field of banking should be reserved for institutions registered in India.

The open door to foreign banks in India should cease and a system of license should be established. The issue of a license must be a matter of absolute discretion of the authority, on whom the duty is fixed, and its renewal must also be a matter of their judgment.

The power of licensing is a part of the sovereign power of the State and if the Reserve Bank Board are entrusted with this power, they would have to take into account, when necessary, "reasons of state," which may be divorced from banking and financial considerations.

It is essential, that the licensing of foreign banks should be instituted forthwith, and, pending the establishment of the Reserve Bank, the Standing Finance Committee of the Indian Legislature should exercise this power.

It is not desirable that a system of licensing should be instituted for Indian banks also. The object of licensing foreign banks is to protect different classes of Indian public and Indian institutions from unsound foreign banks, from malpractices, unfair competition, anti-social and anti-national acti-

GANPATI FESTIVAL AT DHARAVI

Music Before Mosque Question Solved

The Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Citizens' Conciliation Committee has issued the following press note:—

The Citizens' Conciliation Committee was informed that there was apprehension in the minds of some people that there might be some trouble at the time of the Ganpati festival in Dharavi. All Ganpati processions have to pass by the mosque on their way to the sea, and the question of stoppage of music always assumes considerable importance on such occasions.

The Conciliation Committee met and appointed a sub-committee consisting of representative Hindus and Muslims to visit Dharavi and offer their good offices to the residents of Dharavi to enable them to pass the Ganpati holidays in peace and with mutual goodwill and harmony between the two communities.

The sub-committee visited the Dharavi on Sunday, September 13, and discussed the question with the leading Hindu and Muslim residents of the place. Ultimately after some discussion an agreement was arrived at between the two communities fixing the limits within which no music is to be played. The Hindus agreed to stop all music while passing by the mosque within those limits, and the Mussalmans agreed not to disturb the Hindu processions in any way, so long as this condition was observed.

It is to be noted that this agreement applies to all processions whether religious or otherwise, and also that the agreement is not merely an "ad hoc" agreement of a temporary character, but it is a permanent settlement of an outstanding dispute between the two communities, which they might indulge in.

The terms should be elastic to meet an emergent situation, or to ward off an apprehended danger.

The claim of foreign banks to equality with Indian banks would mean the negation of all regulation in their case.

The main terms of the license are to be:—

(1) The lincensed banks should not receive deposits in India from Indian-born persons or joint stock companies registered in India.

(2) The licensed bank shall confine its branches to the port areas only, and no branch shall be opened in the interior.

(3) Controling interests, directly or indirectly, shall not be acquired in Indian institutions in order to defeat the above provision, or for any other motive.

(4) The existing branches in the interior should be withdrawn 'pro rata' within five years, and the banks concerned should submit forthwith a programme indicating the manner and extent to which they will be withdrawn during each of these five years.

(5) It shall not be open to the licensee to engage in this country, in trustee business, which would put Indian funds in its hands.

(6) Except the manager and one official in each branch under him, the whole staff shall be Indian.

(7) The licensed bank shall pay full income-tax on its earnings in this country and disclose all accounts and particulars to enable the revenue authorities to frame the demand.

Licensing must have a definite aim of national policy and should not be a mere formality.

Every country in the world has devised regulation of the activities of foreign banks to suit its requirements. New countries, like the United States of America, whose banking organization was built on model lines later, keep a predominant share in banking in their own hands. Taking of deposits of American money by foreign banks is absolutely prohibited in such financial centres as New York, Canada, South Africa and Australia, in the Empire, have felt resentment at the dominance in their country of institutions controlled from London and have taken various steps against such domination.

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RAILWAY RATES ON COTTON

Need For Immediate Reduction

The first instalment of this article appeared in the issues of the "Chronicle" dated 7th instant. The following is the second instalment:—

(BY R. G. SARAIYA.)

The Government classification of 1891 continued till the War. The Government was out to supply itself with funds and with that object passed Act XIII of 1917. Under this Act the Government collected a surcharge which amounted to 1 pie per maund on coal, coke and firewood, and 2 pies per Maund on all other articles. Thus, the surcharge on cotton amounted to 2 pies per maund.

In their search for still more revenue, the Government proposed to increase the surcharge, but this proposal was abandoned and instead of it, a primage charge of 2 annas 6 pies per rupee of freight was levied under the Indian Finance Act VI of 1921, on all goods excluding grains and pulses, firewood and foddar, but including coaching traffic other than passengers. There was however a free zone of 20 miles allowed in order to avoid competition with country carts.

RAILWAY'S PROTEST.

The company-managed railways protested against these surcharges on the ground that they disregarded the fundamental principles of rate-making. It was pointed out that in many cases the surcharges had raised freights to such a level that they had to be removed in order to prevent the total extermination of the traffic itself. It is interesting to remark here that the railways themselves declared that in their own interest they were increasing their goods' rates side by side, and that these increases had raised the rates to the limit what the traffic could bear. in many cases even without the imposition of the surcharge. The result was the question was taken up by the Indian Railway Conference Association; the wartime measures of surcharge and primage were repealed and a new classification with new maxima and minima was put up. The original 5 classes were replaced by 10 classes, and the maximum freight for each of the 10 classes was prescribed. The following table shows the increase in class rates:—

Rates in pies per maund per mile.

Before revision.			After revision.			Percentage increases in Maxima.
Class	Maxima	Minima	Class	Maxima	Minima	
1st	.333	.100	1st	.33	.100	15 p.c. over existing 1st
2nd	.500		2nd	.42		25 p.c. over existing 1st
3rd	.666		3rd	.58		15 p.c. over existing 2nd
4th	.833	.166	4th	.62		25 p.c. over existing 2nd
5th	1.000		5th	.77	.166	15 p.c. over existing 3rd
X	1.500		6th	.33		25 p.c. over existing 3rd
			7th	.93		15 p.c. over existing 4th
			8th	1.04		25 p.c. over existing 4th
			9th	1.25	.25	p.c. over existing 5th
			10th	1.87		25 p.c. over existing 5th

In general it may be pointed out that the freight on commodities of very low value was increased by 15 per cent., and that on others by 25 per cent.

We need not enter here into the details of the revised classification, but it may be sufficient for our purpose to note that "cotton full pressed" was promoted from class 2 to class 4 so that the maximum rate increased from 0.50 pie to 0.62 pie per maund per mile. Half pressed cotton similarly was put up from class 3 to class 6 and the freight raised from 0.666 pie to 0.83 pie per maund per mile. The G. I. P. Railway which already classed cotton very high and was charging 0.80 pie per mile per maund did not like to be left out of this increase and so its rate went up to 1 pie per mile per maund.

PRESENT POSITION OF RAILWAY RATES ON COTTON.

This brings us to the present position. Broadly speaking it may be pointed out that there has been no further revision of railway rates on cotton, except possibly in special cases where special rates are quoted for special purposes. Where there are no special rates the freight charged is the "maximum" freight which can be charged under the previous classification as per table II (i.e., .62 pie per mile per maund except on the G. I. P. Railway where the rate is 1 pie per mile per maund) plus a terminal charge which varies with the different railways. "It follows that cotton freights have been stabilised at a level which was considered justified in the boom period which followed the War". There is no concession for cotton in the form of a telescopic rate or a rate which is composed of a number of rates, the highest rates being charged for the first unit haul, a little lower rate for the next haul, a little further lower rate for the next and so on, as is done in England.

Here is an example of a telescopic rate; "for the first nad up to 300 rate; .380 pie per maund per mile; for extra distances above 300 miles, but not exceeding 700 miles to be added to the charge for 300 miles, .130 pie per maund per mile; for extra distances above 700 to be added to the charge for 700 miles, 100 pie per maund per mile." But cotton seems to have been selected as a commodity which can bear a heavy incidence of freight charges and has been denied this concession.

In the history as given above, we have not referred to the "special" or "station to station" rates which are lower than the maximum prescribed, and referred to above; but these special rates have been different on all railways and have been fixed in their own interest by railways concerned in order to meet the competition of foreign railways, or to specially encourage traffic to particular points. Even here, as the special examples given below will show there have been substantial increases in railway freights over pre-war level. While station to station freight may work out cheaper than the maximum rates, it may be remarked that a substantial proportion of the volume of cotton traffic has to bear the maximum charges referred to above.

COMPARISON OF PRESENT RATES WITH PRE-WAR FIGURES.

At this stage it will be useful to compare the pre-war incidence of freight with the present incidence of freight, so as to be able to visualise at a glance the increases which have taken place. In the following table, we have selected some typical cotton growing stations, and shown the mileage and the rate of freight for 1911 and 1931 on cotton.

Freight from selected stations to Bombay on raw cotton in full-pressed bales:—

Distance to Bombay in miles.	Name of station.	*O. R. rate per maund 1911	*O. R. rate per maund 1913	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
239	Dhulia	0 11 6	1 2 6	G. I. P.
363	Akola	1 6 2	1 14 9	G. I. P.
472	Wardha	1 2 5	1 14 4	Special rate
147	Navsari	0 3 11	0 8 7	B.B. & C.I.
227	Palej	0 6 2	0 12 3	B.B. & C.I.
343	Viramgan	0 8 10	0 13 4	Special rate

The above table is by no means exhaustive, but it indicates the way in which freight charged on cotton has gone up since the war.

But the preceding Table does not enable one to visualise the full extent by which theincidence of freight has been raised. While Railway freight has gone up by something like 25 per cent. and over owing to the increase of terminal charges and the change in classification, cotton prices have gone down enormously and one has to go beyond the limits of the present century to find a parallel for the present state of things. Perhaps the reader may be able to grasp the full significance of this increase in the incidence of freight if the same is expressed in a mathematical form. For this purpose we may define the incidence of freight as the ratio of the railway freight of a to Bombay was Re. 1-6-2. From commodity from the primary market to the point of export or consumption to the value of the commodity at the primary market. This ratio may be then expressed as a percentage. To find out the pre-war incidence of freight we select the typical station of Akola. The freight from Akola a Monograph on Indian Railway Rates by S. C. Ghose, a Government publication, page 217, the following figures are obtained:—

	Price of ginned cotton in the Berars. per maund. Rs. a. p.
1908	18 3 2
1909	20 6 0
1910	26 5 8
1911	27 11 0
1912	25 12 4

The average price for the five years works out to Rs. 23-10-10 per maund. The pre-war incidence of freight, therefore, works out to—

Rs 1 6 2
23 10 10 x 100

Similarly under present conditions with Oomras at Rs. 135, the price of ginned and pressed cotton at Akola would be Rs. 11-4-0 per maund and the freight on it from Akola to Bombay Rs. 1-14-9. The present incidence of freight, herefore, works out to—

Rs. 1 14 9
11 4 0 x 100

If these figures are worked out, it will be seen that the pre-war incidence of freight was 6 per cent., while the present incidence works out to 17 per cent., i.e., from the point of view of the grower the railway freight has gone up by nearly 200 per cent. or to nearly three times its former incidence.

The conception of incidence of freight as expressed above may be criticised on many grounds. The absolute incidence of freight for any particular station will vary with the quality of cotton grown, hee distance from the port selected and a number of other factors. But there can be no gainsaying the fact that the incidence of freight, or the freight as paid for by the grower in relation to the price received by him has gone up tremendously owing to the increase in freight, and a very sharp decline in price-levels.

(To Be Continued.)

SALE OF TREASURY BILLS

Bombay, Sept. 14.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months' and three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Monday the 14th September 1931. Total amounts offered were Rs. 33,00,000 and Rs. 66,25,000 respectively. Tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 98/11/0 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 98/6/0 were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs 30,75,000 and Rs. 58,25,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 6/9/11 and Rs. 6/8/0 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Tuesday the 15th September 1931 to Monday the 21st September 1931 at Rs. 98/12/0 and Rs. 98/6/6 per cent respectively. Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 10th to the 12th September 1931 amounted to Rs. 29,50,000 and Rs. 88,25,000 respectively.

Tenders for six months and three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 22nd September 1931. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 25th September 1931. Other conditions are as usual.

DIE DEUTSCHE AKADEMIE MUNICH

Awards Stipend To Poona Head-Master For Studing In Germany

Mr. N. K. Gharpure, M.A.LL. B.S.T.C. a life member of the Saraswati Mandir Society and the Head master of the Society's Poona Night High School, is proceeding to Germany on the 22nd instant by the S. S. "Ganges". Mr. Gharpure has obtained a stripened from DIE DEAUTSCHE AKADEMIE, MUNICH in the shape of free tution, free board and free lodging tenable for one year. He means to study for Ph. D. in German Language at the Cologne University. It should be noted here that Mr. Gharpure is a grandson of the late Mr. Mahadavrao Kunte, who was a colleague of Jaggannath Shankershet and Mr. Bhau Daji in every field of social activity and had a great reputation as an Oriental scholar.

FOR HOLY CAUSE OF PROHIBITION.

The "C" Ward District Congress Committee is doing its best to further the campaign of prohibition. Some days back a magic lantern lecture depicting the horrors of drink was arranged in Chandanwadi (Chira Bazaar) and Mr. P. R. Maulay of the co-operative institute gave his services for giving a magic lantern lecture to the crowded audience at Koli's Wada (Fanaswadi)

BOMBAY RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

Poona, Sept. 14.

The Bombay Retrenchment Committee resumed sitting again this morning, and will continue sitting for one week. Its session will then be interrupted by the Public Accounts Committee sitting for the next week and then the Legislative Council session, which begins on the 28th. However, it is understood that the Local Government expect the Committee to submit its proposals for permanent retrenchment before end of October, so that the Government may be able to make such adjustments and changes in the next budget as they deem necessary in the light of the Committee's recommendations.—A. P.

"KING OF JAZZ"

At The Empress

Owing to the great rush for the last two days at the Empress Cinema where the "King of Jazz," Universal's great musical and revue picture is running from Saturday, it has been decided to show the picture simultaneously at the Empire Theatre also throughout this week. Another picture now being shown at the latter Theatre has therefore been cancelled. In view of this arrangement the timings of the shows at the Empress have been altered to 6-15 and 9-30 p.m. daily while at the Empire the usual timings 6-30 and 10 p.m. have been retained. On Tuesday there will be an extra matinee at 3-30 p.m. at the Empress and 4 p.m. at the Empire.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE IN AID OF FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The Rashtriya Stree Sabha, with the help of Desh Sevika Sangh, have been collecting funds for the Flood Relief Fund of Bengal Konkan and other parts. Arya Natak Samaj will perform their popular play "Rungarjana" in aid of this fund at the Ballwala Grand Theatre on Thursday (17th instant) at 9-30 p.m. The entire proceeds of the play are to go to the funds. Only very few tickets are available for sale. People desirous of buying them can see the Secretary, Desh Sevika Sangh between 9 and 12 a.m. and 4 and 7 p.m. at the office of Sangh at Arab House, 13th Khetwadi Lane, (just behind the Congress Free Hospital).

A CORRECTION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the issue of your paper dated the 14th instant, there is the report of a meeting of railway workers under the Heading "G. I. P. Workers condemn Mr. Rulkar's attitude". In the same report, in the last sentence, it has been stated that I "criticised the Court of Inquiry for the high handed manner etc." The words "Court of Inquiry" are a misprint there. The real words should be "The Railway Administrations". And I hope you will without fail publish this correction.—Yours, etc.

S. C. JOSHI.

INDIAN GLOBE-TROTTER REACHES BELGAUM.

Sjt. Durgapada Bhattacharya who is "doing" India on foot, write from Belgaum, under date 13th September.

"Starting from Bhatpurah District. 24 Parganas of Bengal on foot on 3rd December 1930. I reached Belgaum on 10th instant at 2 p.m. I came through the East Coast, via Midnapur, Balasora, Cuttack, Virag, Bezwada, Madras, Pondicherri, Trichinopoly Madura, Rameswaram, Dhanaskodi, Tinnevelly, Cape, Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey, Cochin, Malabar, Coorg, Mysore, from Bangalore I am proceeding through the Poona Bangalore Trunk Road via Tumkur, Harihar, Hubli, Dharwar, Belgaum, Kolhapur, Karad, Satara, Poona and Bombay.

I shall be off from Belgaum 15th instant and hope to reach Bombay in the middle of October. I wish to travel through India on foot via Gujrat, Punjab and thence to Calcutta.

CIGARETTE STRIKE AT ANDHERI.

Dr. Pradhan, writes:—It seems there is going to be a series of strikes in the Cigarette Factories situated in the Suburbs of Bombay. No sooner the strike at Santa Cruz is settled in complete victory of the workers the workmen working in the Bharat Tobacco Company at Andheri came out for various reason, the chief one being the reduction in the number of Bombay Com. Pradhan, President of the Bombay Cigarette Workers' Union had a meeting of the Factory Workers on Friday night and again a meeting of all the Cigarette Workers was called in on Sunday night.

The workers of the factory are determined to hold out and are supported by all other workers.

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PRECEPT OF RETRENCHMENT

How Simla Carries It Out

VICEREGAL TRAIN TO BE REMODELLED

The following has appeared in one of the latest issues of Truth" (London):—

"A Correspondent writes:—There is a good deal of comment in India, where retrenchment is being preached in all Government departments, over the fact that the Viceregal Train is to be altered from top to bottom at a very heavy outlay indeed. This is a result of a visit, Lady Willingdon recently paid to Kalka. The alterations have been ordered for practically every one of the thirteen coaches. Not only have internal structural alterations, to the extent of 75 per cent., been carried out in her rooms and those of her A. D. C.'s, but even in the accommodation of the servants. The kitchen has been entirely remodelled, and every light fitting and even the bell pushes have been changed. Even before the alterations were made, the richness of the fittings on the train was notorious.

So some idea can be well formed of the new outlay. Only the corridors remain the same in the train, both in structure and colour. Lady Willingdon's colour scheme is tale mauve, which means that all teak, mahogeny, and maple must be removed from the train. In addition, orders were given that the alterations had to be carried out within a specific date, and to do this workmen have to be compelled to work both on Saturdays and Sundays—which is strictly forbidden in these hard times."

It may be mentioned that all the fittings had to be obtained by cable from England as well as some of the fabrics, while many of the special colour paints are unobtainable in India."

KHADI & SWADESHI SALES AT BANDRA FAIR

Christain Ladies' Active Work In Stall

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Sept. 14.

The Mount Mary's festival connected with the Shrine of the Blessed Virgin Mary was thronged with devotees throughout the day. In the evening the fair was the rendezvous and beyond all expectations, the Khadi and Swadeshi Stall was besieged by customers, especially Catholics. For want of time and material, the get-up of the stall was not so attractive, but the presence of Catholic ladies and gentlemen, in a stall flying the National tricolour, evoked no little interest among the crowd.

Though the actual sales did not reach a big figure, yet the propaganda effect was great.

Now that the presence of a stall selling purely Swadeshi goods is known, the patronage of the public is assured.

Khadi Bazar At Bandra Fair.

(Through the Publicity Office, Vile Parle Camp).

A Khadi and Swadeshi exhibition was held at Santa Cruz, under the auspices of Village Congress Committee, on 5th and 6th instant. The sale proceeds of khadi for two days amount to Rs. 175 and of other swadeshi articles to Rs. 90. "Prohibition Day" was celebrated at Ghatkopar on Saturday the 5th instant under the auspices of Ghatkopar Prohibition Committee. A big procession was arranged in which persons of all casts and creeds participated. In presence of Abdulla Seth and other leaders from Vile Parle. Sjt. Ramniklal Mody hoisted the National Flag and performed the opening ceremony of 'Gandhi Parab'. Afterwards a meeting was held in Jain Upashraya under the presidentship of Sjt. Chhaganlal Diwawala, when Abdulla Seth and Ramniklal Mody spoke on prohibition. Some important resolution such illicit sale of toddy, as and harrasment and prosecution of picketing, were also passed.

Bhai Hirji, a foreign cloth dealer in Mulund, sealed his stock of foreign cloth in persuance of the wishes of local Congressmen.

The Vile Parle Vanarsena joined the prabhat-feri organised by the village Congress Committee and at the end of prabhat the Flag-hosting ceremony was performed at the hand of Seth Abdulla, under the auices of the Vanar Sena.

The Bandra Village Congress Committee has declared to hold a Khadi Bazar on the occasion of Christian fair at Mount Mary from 13th to 20th instant where khadi and swadeshi goods, suitable to the taste of Christians will be exhibited for sale. The management of the Bazar will be entrusted to Christian ladies.

By the co-ordinate efforts of Local Congress Committee and Navajivan Sangh of Bombay Khaddar is hawked in Bandra every Sunday. (Weather permitting).

REDUCE WOKING HOURS IN M.L.S.

Question In Ste's Assembly.

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Sept. 14.

A question was put in the present session of the States' Representative Assemy to reduce the working hours from 12 to 10 in the State Mills, as is the custom in other mills. The member in charge replied that the daily production of cloth was 91 yards only and that they (workers) worked only for nine hours as they were often seen moving out. If the hours be reduced, as added, their wages would proportionally be reduced.

SIR P. THAKURDAS O BRING SETTLEMENT

Seth Amritlal and pty having failed to bring settlement with Dewan Sheikh Mahomudbhai in Verawal affairsit is reported that the Mahajs have asked Sir Purshotamda Thakurdas of Bombay to bri about the settlement. Since e has consented to do his be it is likely that he would b going shortly to Junagadh to s the Nawab Saheb in this connection.

CHANGES IN ADMINISTATION

Since the period of the Council of Administration expires by 20th October, some portant changes are likely to takeplace. It is surmised that Rao Bahadur Dave, Junior Councill will be relieved, while Rao Saheb Shroff, the Senior Member will remain.

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"DOWN WITH CASTE AND CLASS."

—:o:—

Srimati Durgabai's Address To Naujawans

Adressing the Naujavan Bharat Sabha Conference in Erode on Friday, Srimati Durgabai said:—

We, of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha, want the people of our country to be really free. From the slumbering centuries of slavery we are awakening to a sense of self-assertion and the country is marching towards the haven of real freedom. At this critical period of our Nation's history it is for the warm-blooded youth of the country to give a clear and dymamic lead. We must stand by Complete Independence of our country. We must guard against halting compromises and fight down pessimistic old counsels. I feel that this is the momentous task before the progressive youth of the country.

THE NEW ERA.

We want our people, as I have told you, to be really free, enjoy the substance of Independence and not the shadow. In fact, we must usher in a New Era, where not only the domination of Britain, but also the age-long connation of Class and Caste must vanish.

Remember, to-morrow is ours. And for that, we must toil to-day and shape the destiny of the Nation. on the anvil of stiff and organised work. Remember, we have to strive hard and struggle against a multitude of forces.

We are particularly concerned with that devastating out-worn institution, viz., caste. Our beloved Nation is divided and subdivided, vertically and horizontally as it were, by the innumerable divisions of caste and subcaste. Whatever the justification might have been for their existence till now, we will tolerate them no longer.

Exclusion, separatism, communalism and all other narrow-minded, short-sighted, crooked notions that divide man from man will have to vanish giving place to the glorious ideal of Universal Fellowship.

Mutual suspicions, mutual contempt and mutual hatred have robbed us of love from our hearts. Let perfect equality and goodwill reign supreme in our bosom. Let us work for the demolition of all enslaving barriers, of crushing inequalities. The divisions into water-tight compartments of the Hindu Society, into pigeon-holes of caste and creed, we shall destroy. Hence, Comrades, "Down with Caste and Class."

UNTOUCHABILITY.

Of all parts in India the South is the worst criminal in respect of untouchability. It requires no more arguments. We must destroy it. Society has no excuse to tolerate this sin any longer, even for a second. The Youth of the country should know no rest till this blot is removed from Hindu society. Political Freedom is a sham as long as this gross injustice finds a place in our society.

NO WORK, NO BREAD.

The present day society needs an all-round revolution. There is a terrible inequality in the distribution of wealth. "The Capitalist enjoys the grain while the Labourer gets merely the chaff." The toiling millions live in semi-starvation, while the idle rich spend the wealth of the people in pursuits of luxuries and licentious enjoyments. We must realise and preach that there should be no bread without work. Food, shelter, and education should be guaranteed every person who is prepared to work. For those that cannot work for physical reasons, such as old age, or disability, there must of course be sufficient provision.

Society must realise the dignity of labour and people must feel ashamed of living the lives of parasites, living on other's labour and enjoying the fruits of other's toil. Amidst the struggle for existence everyone must have opportunities and leisure for cultural enjoyments; otherwise life is not worth living. Justice demands that there should be 'equal opportunities' for one and all. The present day Indian society places so many obstacles in the way of Individual progress by creating innumerable disabilities in the shape of Caste, Creed, and Sex. Inherent talent should be allowed a free hand. The labourer's son should have an unfettered opportunity to reach even the highest step in the ladder of public career.

THE WOMAN OF A NEW AGE.

This leads me to make a special reference to the disabilities under which the women are suffering. That law should discriminate man from woman is scandalous. The legal and social injustice that crush the womanhood of India must all crumble in order to evolve the woman of a New Age. A slavish womanhood is incompatible with the mother-hood of a brave and enterprising nation.

I attach a very great importance to the economic emancipation of women on a footing of equality with men. Most of the sufferings of women are due to their entire financial dependence on men. They occupy the position of parasites and how could they expect a better treatment under the circumstances.

IS MARRIAGE THE ONLY PROFESSION OPEN FOR WOMEN.

It is a deplorable fact that society affords marriage as the most common profession in life for woman. In this condition of economic slavery they lack the capacity to make an honourable independent living. Marriage can hold good only between equals, never between masters and slaves. Comrades, my words might be harsh, but I tell you what I really feel and believe, and you will certainly agree with me. So it is our duty to educate and train our women that they might secure complete Economic Independence.

PHYSICAL TRAINING

We all know what weaklings most of us are. Our power of resistence against disease is awefully low. Without proper physique and health no service of the country is possible. The physical condition of women in particular is heart-rending. We, the youth of the country, must leave no stone unturned in building up our physique so that we might serve our country and ourselves much better.

Physical Training must receive greater attention from us than at present and we must realise that it is a National duty. "Talim Khanas" must be opened everywhere and girls and women must be encouraged to take physical exercises regularly.

THE PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION.

We have always shared in the belief that much is not to come of the Round Table Conference. The breaking up of the Labour Government minimises the utility of the Round Table Conference much more. In a way the present political crisis in British politics is a blessing in disguise. The Labour Government have been very weak ever since its inception. Consequent on the present crash, I hope the Labour leaders like Comrades Henderson, Lansbury and Benn will stand by their profession and principle. The voice of Labour may become more powerful and the party might be returned in an absolute majority to the Parliament during the forthcoming general elections.

Our situation is not a whit improved and we are in a state of suspense. Yet, let us hope for the best and be ready for all eventualities.

COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE

Comrades, our aim is the attainment of complete Independence. It demands of us perfect discipline, thorough organisation and unlimited sacrifice. Let us all stand united for the attainment of this common ideal and let us count no sacrifice too big for it. I am of opinion that we cannot do better than follow non-violent methods unquestioningly. With the sword of non-violence let us achieve our Independence, at any cost. Let us organise ourselves. Let us organise the peasants and the labourers.

The youth of the country is the hope of the future. Let us liberate our country, deliver Her from political, social, economical and religious tyranny. Let us sponsor forth a wholesale, all-round non-violent revolution and bring about a transformation in our beloved Motherland.

UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD.

Striving as we are for political freedom, let us not ignore the ideal of universal brotherhood. We want to be free that we might be fitting members of an International Fellowship. Until we are free, we can lay no claim to equality with other nations.

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GAGGING OF INDIAN PRESS

The Real Objective.

The "Liberty" writes:—

The gagging of the Indian press can have no effect on the "terrorist" revolutionary movement because there is absolutely no contact even on the plane of sympathy between the two. The Indian press has always discouraged and severely condemned "terrorist" activities, and has consistently preached the Congress ideal of non-violence. "Starvation, poverty, misery, oppression—a people's suffering therefrom," says Mr. V. J. Patel, "is the insistent urge behind the Indian nationalist movement, not Bolshevism as the West interprets the term." The theory that the writings in the Indian Press are even remotely responsible for the growth of the "terrorist" revolutionary movement is as far removed from truth as the theory that the Indian nationalist movement is fostered by the agents of Soviet Russia. The real objective which the Press Bill is intended to serve appears to be far other than that which has been advertised in the statement of objects and reasons. Those who are acquainted with the ways of officialdom no misgiving on that matter. It is a deadly instrument which will be vigorously used to strifle free expression of opinion and to prevent the dissemination of 'bona fide' news. It is a menace to honest, independent journalism. 'But," we quote again from Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, "Press Acts will never finally disappear there, whilst the Government is a bureaucracy."

OFFENSIVE AGAINST INDIAN PRESS.

Oppose The Press Bills.

The "Musalman" writes:—

The elected Indian members of the Legislative Assembly will have to take a strong and definite attitude against the enactment of the proposed new repressive laws. They should be opposed tooth and nail on principle and there is no room for any compromise. The two Bills will have to be rejected in toto and let us hope that the Indian elected members will present a united front in connection with this matter. We believe that there are some amongst them who would support the measures but we think that their number will be very small.

So far as Sir James Crerar's Bill is concerned we must say that we also feel that there should be no incitement to violence through newspapers and leaflets or pamphlets. But what we strongly object to is investing the executive with summary powers that may be abused and the punishment of anybody wthout a trial in a court of law. What we protest against is the adoption of methods of punishment, which, we are afraid, are not at all civilized, and that a time when an atmosphere of peace is indispensably necessary.

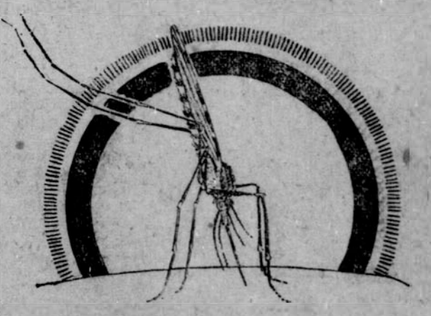
THROW OUT THE BILL.

Appeal To M.L.A.'s.

The "Tribune" writes:—

Let not either the Indian delegates to the Conference or the Indian members of the Assembly or other leading Indians now in India be deterred from doing their duty in this connection by the fact that proposed legislation is ostensibly directed to securing objects with which they can and do sympathise. The professed objects of the Government are the very least part of the matter in such a case. The question is how the Government proposes to attain that object and what the probable, in fact, the sure consequences of its action will be.

As regards the power of intervention of the High Court, it is as narrow under the proposed Bill as under the original Press Act. It is only in the virtually impossible case of an aggrieved party being able to prove the negative, that is, that he has not offended against the wide provisions of the section, provisions under which, as under the original Press Act, even publications which are not only innocent but actually laudable can be lawfully punished, that the High Court has the power to set aside an order of forfeiture. Surely it requires no demonstration that such a measure is as great a menace to the liberty of the Press as one can think of. The Legislative Assembly has lost its first opportunity of throwing out this most dangerous measure by permitting the introduction of the Bill, though perhaps it had to do it under the convention that has now come to be regarded as well established, by which the introduction of a Bill is not usually opposed. It will be committing a capital blunder if it does not oppose tooth and nail the proposal for referring the Bill to a select committee. That proposal should be met both directly by opposing the motion and indirectly by a motion for circulation of the Bill. Let all those members who were so profuse in paying their tribute to the memory of Mr. K. C. Roy prove the sincerity of their profession. Let them remember both that Mr. Roy was a life-long fighter for the liberty of the Press and that his very last act in life was to attend the Assembly, though he was in extremely bad health, with the deliberate object of opposing this particular measure.



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A BIHAR LETTER

Curious Lethargy In Helping The Destitute

(From Our Correspondent.)
PATNA, Sept. 10.

A week ago all hopes of rains were given up. The temperature had gone up and people were anxiously apprehending famine on account of bad sowing of crops due to want of sufficient rain. But the last week it rained heavily for a couple of days and prospect of paddy crop seem brighter, though not bright enough.

AGRARIAN SITUATION.

The general depression has affected Bihar as badly, if not worse than the other parts of the country. The poor cultivators are the worse sufferers. If one does not hear more of agrarian troubles in this province, it is because the "Kisans" are not organised enough to make themselves heard. In July last Mr. Amotkakanta Sinha had moved a resolution in the meeting of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee to the effect that a committee be appointed to enquire into the grievances of the "Kisans". The committee was appointed but has not formally met once even, inspite of the best efforts of its young secretary. Practically no step has been taken up to the time of writing of this letter.

BIHAR COAL.

It is curious that the proprietors of the Indian-owned Cotton Mills who appeal to the Indians to buy dearer cloths manufactured at their Mills in the name of the nationalism and Swadeshi forget to apply the slogans invented by themselves when their turn comes to make sacrifice. But this is the way of the capitalists! This faithlessness of the cotton mills proprietors makes this province suffer doubly. While we have to pay more for our cloth, we find that there is no market for our coal. To-day's papers announce that a deputation of the owners of the Coal mines is awaiting on the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee at Ahmedabad. Bihar is watching the proceedings very keenly. It will be great relief to this poor province if Bombay and Ahmedabad Mills were to use Jharia and Bokaro Coal-field's coal, even though costlier.

FAMINE CONDITIONS IN TWO DISTRICTS.

While there is suffering all round, the districts of Champaran and a portion of Monghyr are in grips of famine. As usual the Government are satisfied with little doles here and there and lot of explanations and a number of communiques that do not appease hunger. The Congress is doing its best to help the poor under the guidance of Mr B. B. Varma and Mr. Prajapati Misra in Champaran and Mr. Srikrishna Sinha in Monghyr, Mr. Rajendra Prasad has already toured the affected area and arranged for relief, but it is far from being enough. Rich men of Bombay will earn the gratitude of the suffering people if they contribute towards this. The Congress here is too poor. Either due to praverty or to callousness—it is difficult to say which, people in other districts have not taken enough interest in the welfare of their destitute brethren. There has been very poor response to the appeal issued by Mr. Rajendra Prasad. Not one meeting has been held any where to raise funds, so far.

BENGAL FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The Bengal residents of Patna have shown great alertness in the matter of giving relief to the sufferers of the East and North Bengal. As soon as appeals were issued in the Calcutta papers for help to the flood stricken area of Bengal, the Bengalis held a meeting and started a relief committee with Mr. P. R. Das, an ex-judge of the Patna High Court and a younger brother of the late Deshbandhu C. R. Das as President and Srimati Madhuri Devi wife of Mr. C. C. Das, Bar-at-Law as Secretary. Brisk collection is going on and, I understand, some money as already been sent to Acharya P. C. Ray.

RAJENDRA BABU'S APPEAL.

On the day of the hoisting of the newly adopted National Flag of India Rajendra Babu addressed a huge meeting in the Bhawar Jokhar Park. In a brief speech he explained the circumstances that let the Congress to adopt the new flag and in course of doing so he deoracated violence in unequivocal terms and beseeched the audience to adhere strictly to the Congress creed of non-voilence. He reminded them of their vow of non-voilence and exhorted them to stick to it to the last even under the greatest possible provocation.

FRANCE'S MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

An Unnoticed Addition.

Nobody seems to have remarked a Presidential decree, countersigned by M. Pietri, Minister for the Budget, and M. Maginot, Minister for War, which appeared in "Journal Official," although it is of considerable interest.

The effect of the decree is to transfer to the credits for the general military expenditure in the current financial year a sum of 460,000,000 francs (£3,680,000), originally voted by Parliament for the fortification of the frontiers. It would be interesting to know for what purpose M. Maginot suddenly needs this addition to the large sum already allotted to the army in the Budget for 1931-2. Is it possible that the order for small field-guns recently given by General Weygand has anything to do with it?

It would appear from the wording of the decree that the sum in question was originally voted by Parliament in 1929, and allotted to the fortification of the frontiers by a Presidential decree promulgated on November 7 last. It is to be hoped that that this addition to the military expenditure in the current financial year will not be forgotten when the French Government supplies the League of Nations with the figures of its expediture on "national defence."

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OUR KATHIAWAD LETTER

Enthusiastic Preparations For Memon Conference.

(From Our Correspondent.)
RANPUR, Sept. 10.

Elaborate preparations are going on for celebrating the session of the Memon Conference at Rajkot. The propaganda Committee is doing vigorous work. The Committee did good work in Sorath and in Ranavar, Porbunder and other places the propaganda had very good effect on the local memons there. The members of the Committee Messrs. Jusab Motiwala and Meghani toured in Gohilwad prant and visited Palitana, Sihor, Bhavnagar and lastly Wadhwan of Zhalawad district. Meetings were held in the first three places where the local memons gave hearty co-operation. In Bhavnagar a resolution was passed under the presidentship of Sjt. Ismail Lakhani sympathising with the activities and giving active support in it's work. In many places there was very good response. It is an unique instance in Kathiawar that a minority community is uniting itself in such a good way and stabilising its position for necessary reforms. The co-operation of elders is worthnoting. The memons living outside Kathiawar are also giving active support. Thus Rajkot has been a centre of activities of Khojas, Muslims and memons and in all these three communities the position of the last community is becoming more stable day by day. May the Conference be a success.

DHRANGADHRAS' BAN.

Dhrangadhra State and Kathiawar Political Conference have become the daily topic in every part of Kathiawar. Dharangadhra public invited the Political Conference but the State has issued a "Jahernama" prohibiting it's holding. The Dewan Saheb refused the holding of such a conference in an interview with Sjt. Devchandbhai but the reasons are in the dark. The youths of Dhrangadhra and Halvad are firm in their decision. The State police is keeping a keen eye on "agitators" The public are eagerly awaits Sjt. Kothari's intervention in the matter.

KOTHARI INTERVIEWS A. G. G.

Sjt. Manilal Kothari met A. G. G. and discussed matters of Sjt. Shiralal Ghosalia, manager of Punjayal State and Sjt. Yusoo. police officer of Rajkot about their reinstatement as there is truce now. Both these persons were suspended during civil disobidience movement. Though details are not out one expects a sympathetic consideration of both the cases.

Arrangements for the Kathiawar Youth Conference are going on rapidly at Amreli. For the presidentship names of Sjt. Nariman, Shrimati Kamaldevi Chattopadhyaya, Durbar Gopaldas and Dr. Mahmad A'am are suggested. The members of the reception committee are increasing in large numbers.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Bhavnagar Picketing Mandal's activities have made the foreign cloth dealers of Kathiawar nervous.

Prof. Yagnik of Samaldas College, Bhavnagar has returned from England after getting Ph. D. Degree. His wife has also got a diploma.

Gondal State is building roads for connecting different villages and building schools which will involve lakhs of rupees expenditure. The Thakore Saheb is very keen on imparting liberal education.

There is discontent amongst passengers that motor bus services of different villages of Kathiawar are over-crowded.

Khadiprachar is going on very nicely in Amreli, Bagasra and Porbander.

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THREAT TO LIBERTY OF PRESS.

Executive Will Abuse Powers.

The "Hindustan Times" writes:

A careful study of the new Press Bill will show that it does not materially differ from the notorious Press Act of 1910. It may not be so comprehensive as the two Ordinances issued by Lord Irwin, but if passed into law, it will not be less dangerous or menacing to the liberty of the Indian Press than any of the Press measures that have preceded it. As was to be expected, the Government has carefully prepared the ground for this measure by publishing a small booklet containing quotations from a large number of known and unknown Indian newspapers which, in the opinion of the Government, constitute incitements to violence. We have not had the benefit of seeing this wonderful brochure. But we have no doubt that a large number of the quotations objected to, so far as responsible newspapers are concerned, will be such as to a fair-minded individual would be perfectly innocent. The fact that such quotations have been included should be sufficient to indicate to the members of the Assembly, the manner in which the new law will operate. As we have repeatedly said, all sane-minded Indians, who have at heart the interests of their country, and who want India's political progress to proceed along peaceful lines, would willingly co-operate with the Government in any reasonable and appropriate measure which may be devised to stem the tide of terrorism and violence in the country. But the Bill that the Government has brought forward in the Assembly is not such a measure. It arms the executive with powers which it has grossly abused in the past, and with which it would be dangerous to arm it again.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS IN KANARA

Japtis For Grazing Fees.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Sept. 13.

The extent to which the beetlenut crop in Sirsi and Siddapur talukas of the Karwar district are ruined can be gathered from the figures collected by workers in the two talukas. The plant disease called "Kole-roga is in most cases responsible for the ruination of the crop.

TACCAVI SCANDAL.

Though this is the pitiable condition of the main crop of these two talukas, the Shanbhogues or the village officers are said to be busy with their commutation of the value of the crop as being 8 annas in the rupee. Asked why they do so, they are known to state that if they valued the crop at less than 8 annas, there would be difficulty in realising the Taccavi loan distributed last year. There was a scandal regarding the Taccavi that it was advanced only to pay the revenue and to the extent of only the amount of the land-revenue to be realised, which the ryots pleaded utter inability to pay. And now when another famine is facing the ryots, the agents of the Government are busy making sure the realisation of that Taccavi by assessing the crop at a cruelly high value. The ryots are at a loss to understand how they should eke out a livelihood next year and where-with to pay the taxes. In these circumstances, the action of the Shanbhogues is very much resented by the villagers.

JUPTIS FOR GRAZING FEES.

There being absolutely no grazing ground for the village of Adakalli in Siddapur Taluka, the villagers had applied to the Collector that the grazing fees imposed on them should be remitted. It seems the application was not at all considered and the villagers applied to the Collector afresh. No reply was received even to this and on the 4th instant Japtis for realising the fees have commenced. Reports have been received that there have been Japtis in three houses entailing the attachment of cooking utencils etc. for the amounts of fees due from the villagers ranging from 2 annas to one rupee.

REVOLT IN AUSTRIA COLLAPSES.

"Dr. Pfreimer Flies To Italy."

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Vienna.—Dr. Pfreimer's revolt has completely collapsed. Dr. Pfreimer is reported to have fled to Italy, but his chief of staff, Ranter and also Prince Starhemberg, the former Minister of Interior and Commander-in-Chief of Upper Austrian Heimwehr, have been arrested. In many places the mere appearance of troops has been sufficient to disperse Fascists. —Reuter.

STRONG OPPOSITION TO NEW PRESS BILL

(Continued from page 12)

ment did not want to give advertisement to obscure journals and journalists, but the sum total of their obscurity was a dangerous notoriety which required to be curbed.

Before Sir C. P. Ramaswami had completed this sentence Mr. Amarnath Dutt asked the Law Member whether the Editor of the "Statesman" was aware of the fact that the policy of Government was not to proceed against newspapers lest they got advertisement.

PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami.—If the Editor of the "Statesman" indulges in such manner as to bring himself within the ambit of the law no Government worth its salt can refrain from proceeding against the paper. (Cheers, in which Mr. Arthur Moore joined). Continuing, Sir C. P. Ramaswami appealed to the Assembly for co-operation so that the Bill might be referred to the Select Committee, and there amendments might be made so that violence which was opposed to their culture might be put down (applause).

Mr. Tait (Burma European) was disappointed and surprised at the Opposition speeches because member after member had been opposing the bill in the interest of the liberty of the Press, while Indian opinion was united for curtailing the liberty of the press in Burma as the latter was said to be carrying on anti-Indian propaganda. Those who claimed some consistency in politics should support the Bill.

Sir Hari Singh Gour said that Government had not shown and proved that the objectionable passages quoted had directly resulted in some murder.

The Home Member replied that in several cases young men arrested for terrorist crimes had stated that the idea of the crime was infused in them through reading certain passages in newspapers.

WANTED DIFFERENCE, BETWEEN ENGLISH & VERNACULAR PRESS.

Sir Hari Singh Gour.—This is not shown in the extracts supplied to the members. None could say what sort of confessions they were and how they were made. Proceeding, Sir Hari Singh Gour said that Government should have made a difference between the English and Vernacular press as it was the latter section which offended most. He further submitted that the offenders could be dealt with under the ordinary law and at most by amending the criminal Procedure Code.

The Home Member.—Does the Member propose a permanent instead of temporary measure to deal with the situation?

Sir H. S. Gour.—Under the Criminal Procedure Code the High courts would have revisional powers for all times, which are denied under the Bill. The Opposition, he said, was not prepared to arm the Executive with unlimited powers. They wanted judicial control over executive degress. There should be judicial control not only in demanding securities, but also in fixing the amount of security. On the other hand security from new presses was made the rule and exemption an exception. There were no directions given in the Bill to District Magistrate as to how to exercise his discretion.

HAMPERING DEVELOPMENT OF PRINTING INDUSTRY.

Sir Hari Singh Gour, continuing, contended that the Bill would not only cure the liberty of the press, but would also hamper the development of the printing industry.

Further the bill starts with the assumption that the owner of a printing press is suspect without giving him a chance to prove his innocence. Sir Hari Singh Gour said that words like "encouragement of crime and involving violence" were too vague and wide in the Bill with the executive as the sole judge to interpret them. He said that if Government wanted the Opposition to support the bill they should make povision for High Courts to be judges for the amount and the demand of security which should be commensurate with the ability of the press to pay. He wanted some other than forfeiture penalty and also press advisory counils in each province to determine whether security should be demanded, and if so the amount of that security. He supported the motion for circulation.

"THREE CATEGORIES OF TERRORIST CRIMES."

Sir Cowasji Jehangir divided terrorist crimes into three categories. One of those who were opposed to the Congress policy of non-violence. This section of terrorists, he opined, would disappear the moment India got Self-Government. The second section was of those who followed the Doctrines of Moscow and were opposed to all constitution. "This class of terrorists my countrymen would fight after they had Self-Government by giving a due share of his labour to the farmer and the labourer." The third class of terrorists consisted of those misguided youths who wanted cheap martyrdom by indiscriminate shooting with pistols. The bill was aimed to save these young men from falling a prey o pernicious doctrines preached by a section of the press. But before they lent support to the Bill they should see that it did not become an instrument of terror to the journalists of India. He supported the motion for circulation.

"WORSE THAN CENSORSHIP."

Mr. Jagannath Aggarwal felt that the Bill was worse than censorship as under it a man would become suspect without trial and without offence. Security without judicial trial was the most odious feature of the Bill to which they strongly objected. The speaker next referred to an article in an English edited Indian journal in which it was stated: "If every time a Hindu youth murdered a British official a young Englishman retaliates by murdering a Congress leader the effect would be deplorable, but there would be no inequality of justice," and "the lesson to be drawn from the Chittagong affair is that if the policy of terrorism is to be pursued it will not long remain one-sided."

Mr. Dumasia felt that after Law Member's speech he would support the motion for the Select Committee but held that the measure was not so innocent as it looked. The terrorist movement, he said, would disappear the moment India had self-government. The remedy lay in the hands of Government.

GOVERNMENT SHOWING MISTRUST.

Mr. De Souza supported the select committee motion and appealed to the House to accept it in the interests of the safety of the country.

Mr. Tun Aung pleaded that by a few anti-Indian outrages Burma as a whole should not be condemned. He said Burma already had an Ordinance which curtailed the liberty of the press and it should not be saddled with another measure like the present bill. How could Government expect cooperation from the public when they showed mistrust through this bill?

"PREVENTING OBVIOUS EVASION."

Sir George Rainey spoke last today. He said that he preferred not to take the assistance of Mr. B. Das, who was a worthy colleague, but with an abnormally suspicious mind. The speeches of Mr. Ranga Iyer and Mr. Agarwala contained arguments in favour of this motion for the reference of the bill to a Select Committee. Both of them had quoted certain writings in the Anglo-Indian press. That showed, said Sir George, that there was need for control; and the passage quoted by Mr. Agarwala was an instance to prove that unless the language of the operative clause was wide, the Bill would be useless. The object of legislation must be to prevent obvious evasion. Mr. Ranga Aiyar had asked why they let the platform go and attacked the press. Did that mean that if the Government brought forward a measure regarding speakers who incited to violence, then Mr. Ranga Iyer would support the Government? (Applause from European benches). Concluding Sir George said that if there were good reasons for legislating, then there were good reasons for legislating at once, and that support of the Bill by the Central Legislature would go a long way in giving encouragement to officers in the discharge of their duties.

The debate will be resumed on the next official day.—A. P.

BRITISH PRESS ON VICEROY'S SPEECH

"Government Going Really To Govern"

LONDON, Sept. 15.

In an editorial on the Round Table Conference "The Times" supports Lord Willingdon's plea of co-operation and mutual confidence between Indian communities; and declares that Hindu-Muslim understanding is an essential condition for the success of the work of the Indian delegates to the Round Table Conference, and every outbreak of religious rioting and every propagandist excess is a check to their progress while the growth of political crime among the impressionable youths whom revolutionary teachers and writers are exploiting is equally dangerous. The paper welcomes the news that the Assembly and other Indian parliamentary bodies are beginning to realise the necessity of assisting the executive to suppress terrorist activities.

Referring to the Indian financial situation the paper says that this is certainly not time for such hazardous experiments as the devaluation of the rupee.

"GOVERNMENT REALLY TO GOVERN."

Commenting on the Viceroy's speech in he Assembly, the "Daily Telegraph" says that the Viceroy has made it clear that the Government of India are going to really govern, taking all necessary steps to stamp out terrorism and quell the spirit of lawlessness. We hold that the restoration of internal order is a necessary condition of any positive outcome from the Round Table Conference.—Reuter.

MUSLIM FUND TO HELP BENGAL

Acharya Ray's Blessings

CALCUTTA, Sept. 14.

Dr. P. C. Roy, Bangiya Sankat Taran Samity wires:—

The Bengal Muslim Association of 94 Modi Street, Bombay, of which Mr. F. Karim is the Secretary has opened a fund called "Bengal Flood Relief Fund."

I am glad that Mr. Karim and his colleagues are exerting themselves so ably for alleviating the distress of the stricken brothers of Bengal. Their first instalment of Rs. 700 has just arrived.

It was at one time a common belief that Mahomedan friends do not so liberally contribute in times of crisis, as they should, but times are vastly changed and I am deeply indebted to Mr. Karim and his friends for the step they have taken.

They have not only done a noble service but their move will be an example to other Bengal Mussalmans in other quarters.

Youth Conference At Amreli.

General Secretary, Kathiawar Youth Conference writes:—

The Youths of Kathiawar are meeting in October at Amreli. The second session of the Kathiawar Youth Conference has been invited by the Youths of Amreli to meet there. The Reception Committee has been organised and youth workers are deputed to various centres to enlist sympaty and support in the mission undertaken by the Amreli youths. Dr. Hariprasad, the leader of the latter, has reached Bombay to invite the Kathiawari youths staying in Bombay to extend their hearty support to the youth movement in Kathiawar. The enlistment of members of the Reception Committee has already started and the expected total of five hundred members will be made up very shortly.

The youths of Kathiawar, living in Bombay, are requested to encourage the workers of Amreli by enlisting themselves as members of the Reception Committee in their hundreds. The names will be enrolled in the office of the Indian States' People's Conference, Dahanukar Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

NON-JURISDICTIONAL INDIAN STATES

(Continued from Page 6.)

gitimate grievances and an obligation to prescribe measures necessary for this result."

THREE CONDITIONS.

If, therefore, dark clouds of danger are thickening in Kathiawar and if the protection of the Paramount Power is sought three conditions ought to be fulfilled before the Paramount Power can come to help: (1) Are the Princes willing to give their unequivocal consent to an impartial and judicious inquiry into the causes of this discontent? If the Princes are willing, one can be sure that the people will give their unqualified consent to such an open and judicious inquiry on their part; (2) Do the rulers give guarantees that legitimate grievances of the people would be remedied? ; (3) Do they agree to submit to measures which would become necessary to remedy legitimate grievances? If the Kathiawar Princes are willing to fulfil these conditions the solution of this difficulty is very simple. In the present popular demand for responsible Government we do not think there is any attempt to eliminate the rulers. There is also no attempt to do away with the rights, privileges and dignities of the rulers. The people are demanding responsible Government in the States and this form is thoroughly consistent with the rights, privileges and dignities of constitutional monarchy.

PARAMOUNT POWER'S CLEARLY DEFINED DUTY.

The Butler Committee suggests that if the interference of the Paramount Power is sought in view of wide-spread popular demand for change the Paramount Power is bound to suggest such measures as would satisfy this demand. Are the Princes willing to consent to these measures? The duties of the Paramount Power are now clearly defined by the Butler Committee. However loudly some of these rulers or their apologists may cry for the intervention of the Paramount Power to suppress popular agitation, the Paramount Power cannot act merley on their "Ipsi dixit" unless the conditions for interference as laid down by the Butler Committee are fulfilled. The Princes, therefore, would be better advised to think of these conditions, lest dreading of the popular agitation as the frying pan they are jumping into the fire of their own discomfiture that may ensure by an impartial inquiry and by the remedial measures which the Paramount Power will enjoin and which they will be bound to carry out.

Old Bombay.

ITS STREETS AND HOUSES

Mr. Rustam S. Paymaster delivered lately a lecture before the Indian Institute of Architects at the Sohrab Bharucha Library Hall on "Old Bombay its streets and houses." Mr. Barjor S. J. Aga, the President of the Society, occupied the Chair.

Mr. Paymaster said that the architecture of a country was a silent record of its history. It was the solid printing press of all ages and gave a history of the several stages of society in which the buildings were raised. It was for this reason that he had to dwell on the different kinds of architecture displayed in our Bombay buildings. In this connection he pointed out, the opinions of a number of travellers who had come to Bombay ever since the island came into the possession of the British in 1661 and who had written interesting works relating to Bombay. Originally in Bombay there were cocoanut gardens and oarts or "wadis". As the late Mr. S. M. Edwardes has shown Bombay was once a forest which was submerged in water owing to the shocks of earthquakes. A few decades ago when our Princes Dock was about to be built actually 382 trees were discovered lying buried, 223 of which stood erect and the rest prostrate.

BOMBAY IN 1674.

When Bombay became a British possession its population numbered 10,000 souls, but owing to its excellent harbour it now claims more than 12 lakhs. The physician John Fyer found Bombay houses in 1674 "low and thatched," while Ovington who had come to Surat as a chaplain in the Royal Navy found the island beautified with several elegant buildings. It was the great fire of 1803 that broke out in the Fort destroying 231 houses owned by the Hindus, 150 by the Parsees and a great portion of the Bazar, that providentially led to the migration of the people to the north of the island. About this time there came to Bombay Viscount Valencia who was given a banquet and a ball by the wealthy Parsee Mr. Ardeshir Dady. He expressed his surprise that the Parsis instead of investing their capital at 10 or 12 p.c. then the market rate invested the same in buildings which even then realised hardly 5 p.c. but a Parsi gave him a smart reply that his community had settled in India, and each one must provide for himself, a house to live in.

SLOW GROWTH.

The lecturer then quoted at length the opinion of an anonymous writer in his book "Life in Bombay, etc" who found our bungalows no better than English cowhouses, while he had, before arrival, dreamt of finding here a picture of Arabian Nights. He, however, found European mansions lofty and stately, the staircases wide and handsome but an Indian bed-room "a magnified bird-cage."

The lecturer then remarked that the Present Bombay was of slow growth, not having sprung up with the rapidity of the Prophet's gourd. After quoting the opinions of a lady traveller Mrs. Guthrie, who was here in 1877 who found a great contrast in the houses occupied by the Indians and the Europeans, Mr. Paymaster quoted the opinion of the late Sir Richard Temple, Governor of Bombay. He complained that the British Government contributed little or nothing to the category of national architecture, and of the buildings being of a plain and uncouth fashion architecturally?" He, therefore, suggested the establishment of a department of architecture. The lecturer then quoted the opinions of the Poet Sir Edwin Arnold and the late Viceroy Lord Lufferin and also of a journalist Mr. G. W. St. Stevens who wrote his experiences in a book in 1899.

The second section of his lecture related to the street-names of Bombay taken mostly from the trees of great variety that grew in this island which was once a forest, and from the names of various celebrities as well as from several towns and cities from which its inhabitants had first come, and lived in particular quarters. Even Cork, Sussex and Ulster had made their contributions to our street names, as shown in detail by Mr. S. T. Sheppard in his excellent work on Bombay Place Names" to whom he expressed his indebtedness a well as to the late Mr. R. P. Karkaria whose fascinating work on "The Charm of Bombay" had the excellence of a romance.

STREET NAMES FROM STREETS.

Not less than four dozen streets of Bombay derived their names from trees, while only a dozen or so were named after architects and engineers who had embellished the city. Mr. Paymaster here made three suggestions (1) Local Self-Government have the names of the architect put up on the building designed and constructed under his supervision, (2) to put up explanatory tablets on streets with historic associations and (3) to have the number and name of the street put up on the sign-boards on shops as he had noticed in Calcutta. He was glad to notice in this connection a tablet in our School of Art containing the inscription recording the date of birth of Rudyard Kipling whose father was an architectural-sculptor in the School.

Swadeshi Mela

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Sept. 14.

October	6.54—.06
December	6.75—.06
January	6.86—.04
March	7.05—.05
May	7.22—.07

NEW YORK.
New York, Sept. 14.
New York. 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October	6.57
January	6.86
March	7.06
New York. Noon Call.	
October	6.57
January	6.86
March	7.06

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Sept. 14.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	35,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	8,000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Sept. 14.

October	6.56—.03
December	6.78—.03
Middling Spot	6.34—

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 14.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	2.92
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	3.04
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	3.16
Oomra Good	2.62
Oomra Fully Good	2.72
Oomra Fine	2.87
Bengal Good	2.52
Bengal Fully Good	2.62
Bengal Fine	2.73
Scinde Fully Good	2.62
Scinde Fine	2.72
Scinde Superfine	2.82

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
SAKELLARIDIS.
Liverpool, Sept. 14.

September	5.21
October	5.30
November	5.46
January	5.62
March	5.79
May	5.97
July	6.13
F.G.F., Spot	5.59

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 14.

	Opening	Closing
August		
September		3.53—.05
October	3.54	3.54—.06
November		3.53—.06
December		3.53—.05
January	3.59	3.59—.06
February		3.63—.06
March	3.66	3.65—.05
April		3.71—.05
May	3.75	3.75—.06
July	3.81	3.81—.06
July	3.81	3.81—.05
August		3.81—.06
September		3.87—.06
Middling Spot		3.73—.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Sept. 14.

	Bales.
Estimated Spot Sales	5,000
Sales for Export	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	350

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MUSLIM M. L. C. GIVEN 4 MONTHS' R. I.

Protraced Malegaon Case.

(From A Correspondent.)

MALEGAON, Sept. 15.

The criminal case of Mr. Balkrishna Sakharam against Khansaheb Gulabmiya Wasif was tried by Mr. Kharshikar, Magistrate First Class, Malegaon. Khansaheb Gulamahmed Dagumiya Wasif was sentenced to four months' regorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1000, under Sec. 409.

The case was postponed from time to time for the last two years. Mr. Wasif has been an M. L. C. for the last three years. Great sensation prevailed in the city.

OKHA PORT NEWS

CAWNPORE, Sept. 15.

The Port Officer Okha Port wires under date September 14: S. S. City of Baroda (Lines City and Hall, Agents: Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.) arrived at Port Okha on 13th instant and left on the 14th instant after discharging 463 tons general cargo and taking 75 tons seeds.—A. P.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand J1

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 16, 1931.

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J2

Strong Opposition To New Press Bill.

"IT WILL HAMPER DEVELOPMENT OF PRINTING INDUSTRY".

"It Is Worse Than Censorship"
Mr. Jagannath Aggarwal

"INDIAN PRESS WOULD NOT BE THROWN OUT OF GEAR," OPINES LAW MEMBER.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

The voting on the Select Committee's motion over the Press Bill was expected this afternoon, but although two Government members, one official from Burma and seven non-officials participated in it, there were still many on the list, and the President felt obliged to adjourn discussion.

When the House divides on Wednesday the Select Committee's motion is expected to be carried by a large majority, and the circulation motion of B. Das will be defeated. The Nationalists and Independents are sure to support the circulation motion, but the rest of the House appears to be solidly for the Select Committee.

To-day Mr. Ranga Iyer was not in the same fighting form as he was on Friday.

INDEPENDENTS TO SIDE WITH NATIONALISTS?

Sir Hari Singh Gour endeavoured to infuse some strength on the side of the circulation motion, but he gave away a portion of his case when he suggested that if only the vernacular press was offended than that alone should be dealt with.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir by his able speech indicated that Independents would stand by the Nationalists in favour of the circulation motion.

EVEN HANDED JUSTICE.

Sjt. Jagannath Agga. quoting from an article of the "Times of India" pleaded for even-handed treatment to all classes of newspapers. Sir George Rainy used this as a point in favour of the Bill.

Lord Willingdon's speech has met with mixed reception, and it is taken in the lobbies of the Assembly as indicative of a chang of policy in consequence of th change of Government in England

Sjt. Amarnath Dutt, in a statement to me, confessed that the speech contained no sound advice to the 'Steel Frame" which is the need of hour.

Sjt. B. Das objected to the Viceroy giving. certificates to provincial Governments in the matter of relief to agriculturists when very little had been done in that direction.

It is not known when Government would place their economy proposals before the Assembly, but there is a rumour that there may be a short session, of the Assembly in Delhi in November to discuss Government schemes of retrenchment.

After the Viceroy's address had been delivered, the Legislative Assembly reassembled at 12-15 p.m. resumed discussion on the Press Bill. Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, continuing his speech referred to the Viceroy's address and said:—

"We on the opposition benches fully agree with His Excellency that young men with immature ideas were being exploited by terrorist leaders. I, on behalf of the Opposition, assure the Government that we will give all necessary and reasonable support to stamp out the terrorist movement from India, as we are convinced that terrorist crimes are hampering the country's progress".

NEITHER REASONABLE NOR NECESSARY.

Proceeding, Mr. Ranga Iyer said that the measure before the House was neither necessary nor reasonable, and therefore would not receive their support. He maintained that the Bill was powerless to stop terrorist crimes in India. Youngmen were influenced, not by the Press but more, by the platform. Why should there be one law for the platform and another for the Press? Mr. Ranga Iyer next referred to the speech of Mr. Ghuznavi on Saturday last and said that he had since received a telegram from the Mayor of Calcutta, pointing out that the statement that children in Corporation schools were made to repeat "Beat the Englishman" was totally false. The speaker next referred to the resolution of the Congress Working Committee and said that it was not proper for the Government to proceed with the Bill while Mr. Gandhi and other delegates to the Round Table Conference were out of India.

GOVT. NOT PLAYING THE GAME.

Mr. Ranga Iyer said that they were not a party to the truce, but were mere spectators. Sometimes, however, the spectators saw more of the game than the participants, and he was afraid that the Government was not playing the game. In the next 6 months, he said, it would be decided whether the Government of India and the Government in Britain stood between Mr. Gandhi and the light of the world. If Mr. Gandhi came back with Dominion Status in his hands there would be no need for a press measure of this kind, for then the agitation would have ceased and the people would be in power. It had been said that even self-governing India would need a measure of this kind, were the same circumstances to prevail. The circumstances that existed to-day would have disappeared with the achievement of their object, namely self-Government, and in a self-governing India there would be an atmosphere of non-violence. Where, however, violence and terrorism reared up their heads, the difference from present conditions would be that a Government responsible to the people and prepared to take public opinion with them would be bringing an wider measure. Members of the present Government had no constituency wider than the Viceregal Lodge. (Laughter).

REMINDER TO SIR C. P.

In conclusion Mr. Ranga Iyer said hat were the Civil Disobedience movement to restart again, sub-clause one of Clause four of the Bill could be exploited by an ingenious executive for the suppression of votaries of vil disobcdience in the press. Mr. Ranga Iyer wound up by reminding that Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer at the Lucknow ongress, fifteen years ago, had moved a resolution for the appeal of the Press Act, quoting Milton's famous lines from Areopagitica, and wondered at the urn in e wheel of politics. (Applause).

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Law Member, followed Mr. Ranga Iyer and made a powerful speech in which he attempted to clear a good deal of the misapprehensions surrounding the Bill. At the outset he joined Mr. Ranga Iyer in paying a tribute to the Viceroy for the great lead given in his speech which was characteristic of His Excellency's optimism for the future of this country. Referring to the flattering and also embarrassing statements of Mr. Ranga Iyer about him (speaker), Sir C. P Ramaswami affirmed that he had not departed from the ideals for which he stood fifteen years ago If he had, he would not have gone to the Round Table Conference, nor stood there to-day for what he regarded as a duty to the country. Mr. Gandhi

A burst of the late Pundit Motilal Nehru by the well-known Bombay Sculptor, Mr. V. V. Wagh. It has been commended by Pundit Jawaharlal and other prominent leaders.

imself had spoken in scorn and anger agains those who debat- that profession of journalism directly or indirectly encouraging violence. Let it not be ignored that Congress had conemned violence, and that Ganhi was no admirer of terrorism here was thus no intrinsic reach of the Delhi Pact.

Mr. Ranga Iyer who had recatedly stated that he was the resident of the Upper India ournalists' Association had done imself less than justice when e stated that the power of the ress was nothing compared to he influence of the platform. ut Sir Ramaswami affirmed at in India the press, both nglish and vernacular, exersed influence out of all proporon to the numerical circulation the paper. Who could deny that every day in obscure villges journals were read and commented upon and re-read so that back numbers of journals ere in fact live issues? The resent bill was not intended to trike at the liberty of the press. It was an essentially one—clause ll and one—topic Bill because was confined to dealing with terrorism and act of violence. Proceeding Sir C. P. Ramaswami compared the old press ll and the present one and nphasised that the Indian press ould not be thrown out of gear.

"PURGING OF EXCRESCENCES."

Object of Government was to see that there should be a live, active and responsible press and that press in India should be purged of its excrescences.

On an interruption by Mr. B. Das, Sir C.P. Ramaswami Aiyar said: "I shall invite my friend to compare the old Press Bill with the present one and find out for himself whether the present one is not confined to terrorism only, while the old one was more comprehensive. The evil is undeniably there, and the question is how it should be met. There might be the cult of violence continuing in India even after Dominion Status was achieved. For was it not a fact that in Ireland after it got home Rule the cult of violence had not died down, and the Irish Government was compelled to take stern measures for the protection of the people.

But violence was opposed to Indian culture whether Hindu or Muslim. Violence was disfiguring the political and social life of the country. Sir C. P. Ramaswamy quoted a few, telling sentences from writings in the press, and said that the Government's object was to eradicate and suppress the mentality hich was responsible for such writings.

UNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCES

The opinion of Sir Lawrence enkins about the old Press Act had been quoted, but let it be remembered that those opinions were confined to writings in the "comrade" case. There was fundamental difference between the old Pres Act and the resent Bill. Government was prepared for any suitable amendment to clause four in the elect Committee provided the bject was fully served. It had een argued why Government ad not prosecuted the papers hich were responsible for incitements to violence. Speaking as an ex-journalist, Sir. C. P. amaswami said that Govern-

(Continued on page 12.)

RIOTS NOT COMMUNAL BUT HOOLIGANS' HANDIWORK.

Attitude Of Govt. And Anglo-Indian Press Criticised

CALCUTTA, Sept. 14.

Strong criticism of Bengal Government as well as what is called the "Anglo-Indian Press" is contained in a series of resolutions passed at a meeting of Calcutta citizens in the Town Hall yesterday under the presidentship of Sir P. C. Ray and with Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta and Mr. T. C. Goswami as principal speakers.

Mr. Goswami analysed the non-official Enquiry Committee's report declaring that all the evidence collected by that Committee had proved that the recent disturbances were not communal riotings but the result of hooliganism.—A. P.

CONDUCT OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AT CHITTAGONG.

Official Enquiry Ordered.

DARJEELING, Sept. 14.

A communique says:—In view of various allegations that have been made as to the conduct of Government Officers in connection with the ebents at Chittagong on August 30 and the following days, Government have ordered the Commissioner of Chittagong Division to hold forthwith an enquiry into the events immediately following the murder of Khan Bahadur Ahsanullah on August 30. The Inspector-General of Police has been associated with him for that part of the enquiry which deals with the conduct of police officers.—A. P.

Trial Of Alleged Assasin Of Khan Bahadur Ashanullah.

CHITTAGONG, Sept. 14.

The trial of Hariprasad Bhattacharyya. the alleged assassin of Khan Bahadur Ashanullah, on a charge of murder, commenced today before the Sardar Sub-Divisional Officer. Sub-Inspector Siddiq Dewan deposed that the accused fired four shots at the Khan Bahadur as a result of which the latter died almost immediately. The witness and the deceased Police Inspector's peon pursued the man across a field and secured him near the railway line.—A. P.

MR. KHABARDAR'S SERVICE TO GUJARATI LITERATURE

Appeal For Contributions To Fund

Mr. Rajendra Somnarayan and Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Joint Hon. Treasurers, Kavi Khabardar Jayanti Samiti, write from Panalal Terraces, Grant Road, Bombay:—

The Parsi Poet Sjt. Khabardar completes his fiftieth year in the first week of November 1931, and it has been decided by lovers of Gujarati literature to celebrate the occasion in a befitting manner in Bombay. Fully aware of the bad times and the short time at our disposal we appeal through the press to all lovers of Gujarati literature to subscribe their mite and send their contributions to the undersigned as soon as possible.. We earnestly hope that our appeal will not fall on deaf ears.

SWAMI GOVINDANAND BAILED OUT

Trial On 17th In Court

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI Sept. 14.

The bail application of Swami Govindanand arrested a few days back under Section 124-A was accepted this noon by Mr. S. M. Talati, City Magistrate

The application was filed to-day by the accused's pleader and the extent of bail demanded was two persons on a sum of Rs 1,000 each. The latter was offered immediately Capt. Jeshtaram Bhavanjee standing as one bail.

The Magistrate also decided that the case which fixed for 17th instant will be tried in Court, instead of in jail.

RAMWADI FREE EYE HOSPITAL.

The following is a statement of the attendence of the Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital for the month of August 1931:—The total attendance was 5089 out of which 2849 were males, 1489 were females and 751 were children, 132 cases were operated. The average daily attendence was 204 during 25 working days of the month.

JAPANESE ENGINEERS FOR AFGHANISTAN

Proposed Construction Of 1,000 Miles Of Railway

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Tokio.—The Afghan Government has approached Japan on the question of supplying Railway Engineers to assist in the construction 1,000 miles of railway.

It is believed that Afghanistan is trying to persuade Japan to invest fifty million yen in the enterprise. The Afghan request follows the employment of Japanese engineers by Russia and Persia.—Reuter.

SIR G. HIDAYATULLAH

To Leave For England On 17th October

Poona, Sept. 14.

It is understood that Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah, the General Member will be sailing for England to attend the Round Table Conference on the 17th October by the S. S. Viceroy of India. Speculation is rife as to who will be appointed to the temporary vacancy caused by his absence. Last year, when the same Member was away at the Conference, Mr. W. F. Hudson, the Revenue Member, was in charge, in addition to his own portfolio but it appears that the arrangement, according to statutory, law, was a mistake. It is too early to say whether the Government, due to financial considerations will keep it vacant or fill up the vacancy and make a reduction in the number of Ministers. —A. P.

PROPOSED CHAIR FOR JOURNALISM

As A Memorial To Late Mr. K. C. Roy.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 14.

A Chair for Journalism in the Calcutta University as a memorial to the late Mr. K. C. Roy was the proposal put forward by Hon. Raja of Santosh, presiding at a public meeting last evening in the Albert Hall to mourn the death of the great journalist.

An influential Committee consisting among others of the Raja of Santosh, Sir Chunder Ghose, Mr. Bipen Chandra Pal, the Maharaja of Kassimbazaar, Dr. B. C. Roy, Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. C. C. Biswas, Mr. W. C. Wordsworth, Dr. W. S. Urquhart, Mr. P. N. Tagore Sheriff of Calcutta, Mr. R. S. Sarma, Hon. B. K. Basu, Mr. D. P. Khaitan, Mr. J. N. Basu, Sir P. C. Ray and Dr. Hassan Suhrawardy was appointed to carry out this plan.

Messages were read at the meeting from from the Governor of Bengal and Dr. Rabindranath Tagore paying tribute to this eminent son of Bengal. His Excellency the Governor said that he had always had the greatest admiration for the industry, force of character and organising genius which marked the career of Mr. Keshab Chandra Roy. In mourning his loss Bengal had reason to remember with gratitude his services to the country. "The sympathy of Bengal goes out to-day to his bereaved family and to the great organisation of which he was the chief." Dr. Tagore said the presence of Mr. Roy was urgently needed at this critical time of Indias national history.—A. P.

SITUATION AT DERA ISMAIL KHAN.

LAHORE, Sept. 14.

The "Milap" reports that ever since the communal riot at Dera Ismail Khan four weeks ago the Hindus there have not opened their shops and despite the visit of Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Hindu-Muslim relations there continue to be strained. Maulvis are still issuing fatwas against the Hindus with the result that all efforts towards rapprochement are being nullified.—A. P.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS JUBBULPORE

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 14.

Municipal elections in Jubbulpore which took place to-day evoked unprecedented enthusiasm and interest. In some wards over 75 per cent. of voters visited the polls. The Congressmen contested every seat and their official candidates are expected to do well as they were well supported. The counting of votes takes place on Wednesday—A. P.

GOVERNMENT'S "MAD FRENZY FOR STABILITY OF RATIO AT ARTIFICIAL ... LEVEL OF 1/6" ...

—:o:—

Will Result In Complete Catastrophe To The Economic Structure Of India, Says Federation Of Commercial Associations.

The Secretary, Federation of Bombay Commercial Association have written to the Government of India as under about the New Treasury Bonds:—

My Committee condemn in no unmistakable terms the proposed unlimited issue of the New Treasury Bonds at 6½ per cent. and are alarmed at the financial position of the Government which has necessitated such an issue at such an exhorbitant rate of interest. The time selected for the floating of such a loan cannot but be considered as ill-advised and inopportune as the busy season is fast approaching.

The imperative necessity to meet its liability to the tune of Rs. 85 crores, maturing almost from week to week during next few months that has compelled the Government to issue the new Treasury Bonds, cannot but be a justification for such an ill-advised step. For the ruinous situation into which the Government finds itself to-day has been their own creation.

MAD FRENZY.

Their mad frenzy for the stability of the ratio at an artificial level of 1s. 6d. with the committant considerable contraction of currency which such a bolstering up necessarily requires has resulted, on one hand in the issue of Treasury Bonds of huge amount at ruinously high rate of interest leaving few chances for the already famished industries and trade getting sufficient capital at tolerably at cheap rates and on the other, has curtailed considerably the value realized by the agriculturist.

COMPLETE CATASTROPHE.

My Committee, therefore, urge with all the emphasis at their command that such a financial policy if obstinately and persistantly pursued any longer, will result in complete catastrophe to the economic structure of the country.

My Committee are convinced that there is ample scope for drastic retrenchment and considerable economy in both the military and civil expenditures and that there is hardly a more urgent moment than the present one for the enlightened statesmanship and wise financering so essential for setting the whole financial management on the sound basis.

ZAMINDARI RYOTS' CONFERENCES AT VENKATAGIRI

Section 144 Defied.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NELLORE, Sept. 11.

The Government published an amending Bill to the Estates Land Act of 1908 dated July 1931. It appeared that they were going to introduce the Bill in the October Session of the Madras Legislative Council. As the Bill concerns the life and living of Zamindari ryots, so it was decided to hold the provincial and district conferences to discuss the provisions of the bill and other questions concerning the Zamindari ryots. They were to be held at Venkatagiri on the 8th instant.

The Venkatagiri Estate people wanted to wreck the Conferences so they sought the assistance of the local authorities. The Magistrate issued orders under Section 144 Cr. P.C. on the Conference Secretary at 2 p.m. on the 8th instant, prohibiting him to hold the Conferences.

The Conferences were to be held at 3 p.m. so the delegates came from various parts to attend the Conference. Several of the leading delegates and chairman of the Reception Committee approached the Sub-Collector and assured him that the delegates had come from distant places with absolutely no quarrel with the Zamindars of Venkatagiri, that they would not create any disturbance, and that the resolutions at the provincial Conference would have nothing to do with the Zamindars of Nellore district and much less with that of Venkatagiri. But this did not make any effect.

The Reception Committee resolved to hold the provincial and district conferences in spite of the orders, so the conferences were held at the delegates camps under the presidentships of Prof. N. G. Ranga and Biswanath Das aheseo.

STUDENTS' DEMONSTRATIONS

Bengal Education Department's Decision.

DARJEELING, Sept. 14.

The Government of Bengal in the Ministry of Education have decided that in future they are unwilling to retain in any Government institutions students who by any action during class hours associate themselves with demonstrations in connection with decisions of Criminal Courts in political murder cases—A. P.

RETRENCHMENT IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Committee's Recommendations.

MADRAS, Sept. 14.

A communique issued to-day, giving the progress achieved in retrenchment during the current financial year, shows that the Retrenchment Committee, have examined in detail the expenditure of the Medical, Public Health, Jails, Registration and Labour Departments, and their recommendations are calculated to secure an ultimate reduction in expenditure, chiefly of a recurring nature, of about 23 lakhs and an increase in revenue by two lakhs. The Committee have partially examined the cases of one or two other Departments and the sum total of ultimate savings anticipated from their recommendations uptodate is about fifty lakhs every year, while the savings accepted by the Government so far, or shortly to be accepted, may be at about 15 lakhs.—A. P.

NAGPUR'S EFFORTS TO SEGGREGATE BROTHELS.

Postmen's Grievances.

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Sept. 14.

Jatin Day was observed at Nagpur yesterday. A meeting was held in the evening in the Town Hall and was presided over by Sjt. Pochamchand Ranka, President. Nagar Congress Committee. Speeches were made by Messrs. Sherlekar, Dongree, Shelke, Pathak and others.

DOING AWAY WITH BROTHELS

Nagpur Municipality has adopted this morning a resolution to the effect that action under Sections 142 and 143 of the Municipal bye-laws be taken against all brothels of Nagpur and that the Health Officer should be instructed to find out a suitable locality whereby the nuisance to society could be stopped.

Last year a sub-committee has appointed to suggest ways for wiping out the brothels. it did not function out of apathy.

The nuisance of brothels which are spread over all important localities in the City was growing every day.

POSTMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

The annual general meeting of the Provincial Postal and R.M.S. nion was held last evening at the General Post Office, with Mr. K. V. Nilkantam in the chair. Mr. Nilkantam strongly protested against the Government's retrenchment proposals. He declared that Postal Department was already understaffed and left no scope for lessening the number of employees.

Mr. Fulay M.L.C. condemned mischievous move of the Government and exhorted workers to carry on intensive propaganda to counteract same.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Ltd., by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.